The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Serious Riots between Catholics and Orangemen in Ireland.

The Mob Fired On by the Police and Two Men Killed.

The Irish Church Bill Again Before the House of Commons.

Stringent Orders of the Spanish Authorities in Cuba.

Mazzini, the Italian Conspirator, Ordered Out of Switzerland.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Riots in Ireland—Two Men Killed and Several Wounded—The Outrages Discussed in the House of Commons.

LONDONDERRY, Ireland, Thursday, April 29.

Serious riots occurred here yesterday between the Catholics and Orangemen. During the collisions between the two factions the Police charged upon both. Firearms were freely used, several of the rioters being wounded and two killed. The riot assumed at one time fearful proportions, but the efforts of the Police and the appearance of the military from the garrison finally restored quiet, and the city is now tranquil. The military will remain on duty for a day or two.

LONDON, Thursday, April 29.

Captain CARLETON was shot at Athlone yesterday.

To-day was the last but one of the Newmarket Spring Meeting. The great feature was the 1,000 guineas stake, for three-year-old fillies, closed with seventy-four subscribers. Nine horses started. The race was won by the Duke of BEAUFORT'S *Scottish Queen*. The following is the summary:

Scottish Queen	1
Sir. J. Hawley's Morna	2
Sir F. Johnstone's Brigantine	3

The betting, just before the race was 8 to 1 against *Scottish Queen*, 2 to 1 against *Morna*, and 5 to 1 against *Brigantine*.

LONDON, Thursday, April 29—Evening.

The proceedings in the House of Commons, this evening, were unusually interesting. Right Honorable CHICHESTER FORTESCUE, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, in reply to a question of Lord MANNERS, deplored the recent outrages in Cork and Londonderry. Every endeavor had been made by the Government to suppress the riotous proceedings, and the Peace Preservation act had been fully enforced. He also stated that further explanations at this time were impolitic.

JOHN ARTHUR OTWAY, the member for Chatham, denied the authenticity of the telegram purporting to have been received from Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, the British Minister to China, that the Chinese Government and people were "opposed to Progress."

The Irish Church bill then came up. After a short debate on Mr. DISRAELI'S amendment to give the glebe houses to the Church, the proposition was rejected, as follows:

For the amendment	227
Against the amendment	318
Majority for the Government	91

During the discussion The O'Conor Don stated that the trustees of Maynooth College were willing to put that building up for sale, if the same could be done with the glebes of the Church.

On the clause allowing the retention by the Church of any real or personal property, the produce of property or moneys given by private persons out of their own resources since the year sixteen hundred and sixty, (1660,) or the produce of moneys raised by private subscription since that year, Mr. GREGORY moved to substitute the year sixteen hundred and eight (1608) for sixteen hundred and sixty, (1660.)

Mr. DISRAELI moved the omission of the date entirely.

Mr. ROUNDELL PALMER spoke in opposition to the amendment. He thought the fixing of the date at the year 1560 to be more desirable to the Church and country than the leaving to the former of all endowments made subsequent to the Reformation.

Both of the amendments were then withdrawn, and Mr. GATHORNE HARDY submitted a motion to fix the date at 1660.

The House divided upon this motion, with the following result:

For the amendment	220
Against the amendment	306
Government majority	86

Sir FREDERICK WILLIAM HEYGATE'S (member for Londonderry) motion to retain the Royal and other grants made since the second year of the reign of Queen ELIZABETH, was negatived by a vote of 283 to 180.

SPAIN.

Monarchy or Republic—A Prompt Decision Urged.

MADRID, Thursday, April 29.

The majority in the Constituent Cortes urge a prompt decision either for the Duke DE MONTPENSIER or the Prince of the Asturias as King, or the declaration of a Republic.

The Republicans are about to start a national petition in favor of a Republic.

SWITZERLAND.

Mazzini Ordered to Leave the Country.

GENEVA, Thursday, April 29.

It is rumored to-day that the Swiss Government has requested JOSEPH MAZZINI to leave the country. MAZZINI lives at Lugano, near the Italian border, and his connection with the recent conspiracy at Florence and Milan has probably led the Italian Government to make such a request of Switzerland.

AUSTRIA.

The Disturbances at Prague.

VIENNA, Thursday, April 29.

The law declaring Prague in a state of siege, has been annulled. Placards have been posted in various parts of the city, requesting the inhabitants to avoid any further disturbances.

CUBA.

Mutiny Among the Spanish Volunteers—The Revolution Gaining Strength.

HAVANA, Wednesday, April 28, } *via* KEY WEST, Thursday, April 29. }

The Second Battalion of Volunteers, commanded by Colonel ZEULUTA, and forming the garison of Fort Cabaña, in the harbor of Havana, having refused to obey an order for the release of a prisoner, General DULCE and staff were obliged to proceed to the fort in full uniform, to effect a change in their disposition. The Captain-General made an address to the volunteers, when they suffered the prisoner to depart under escort of Government troops. The action of the volunteers has occasioned great indignation on the part of the public, and threats are made against the Second Battalion in case they lay down their arms, which is not, however, anticipated.

The revolution in the Eastern Department is gaining strength. The Spanish troops in that portion of the island are suffering greatly from sickness. The Cubans are besieging and constantly harassing them, and the capture of various convoys causes scarcity of supplies and ammunition in the Spanish ranks.

Severe Measures Against the Cubans—Absentees from their Homes to be Shot.

KEY WEST, Fla., Thursday, April 29.

The following important dispatch was received here by mail from Bayamo, Cuba:

Count VALMASEDA, the commander of the Spanish forces in the Eastern Department, has issued a proclamation, whereof the following are the chief features:

First—Every native male over fifteen years of age, found away from his residence without sufficient cause will be executed.

Second—Every uninhabited dwelling, and every inhabited dwelling where a white flag is undisplayed will be reduced to ashes.

Third—All women away from their houses will come to Bayamo or Jiguani, or they will be brought by force.

The proclamation is dated Bayamo, April 4.

ST. DOMINGO.

Large Emigration from Germany.

HAVANA, Thursday, April 29.

Advices from St. Domingo to the 15th of April state that the emigration from Germany is increasing.

The tobacco crop of the country was immense.

The Province of Cibao was tranquil.

The Spanish frigate *Gerona* has returned to this port.

ICE CLEARANCE

The Ice Disappearing from the Rivers and Bays of the North—Freshets Subsiding—Navigation Resumed.

MONTREAL, Canada, Thursday, April 29.

The river is clear of ice between here and Quebec, and the steamers have commenced their regular trips. The water in the river fell three feet within twenty-four hours. The commanding officers of the troops in Canada have been ordered to furnish rolls showing the number of passages required for troops ordered home.

PORT COLBORNE, Canada, Thursday, April 29.

The bark *Funny Campbell* was towed in this morning. She had been in the ice six days. The wind is northeast and the ice is moving. Vessels expect to get out to-day.

A tailor named MCARTHUR fell off the schooner *Flying Cloud* into the canal last night and was drowned.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Thursday, April 29.

The propeller *New-York* arrived here this morning from Toledo, with a full cargo for New-York.

Navigation has been free and unobstructed for the past ten days at this port. Buffalo is still blockaded by a field of ice extending thirty miles. For the past twelve years the port of Dunkirk has been open on the average three weeks before the port of Buffalo.

Western shippers are beginning to insist on the adoption of this route, which for the past two years has been ignored. This is acknowledged to be the most feasible route for water and rail transportation from New-York to the West.

Virginia Politics—The Majority Report Adopted.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, April 29.

The Convention reassembled this morning, and the minority report was withdrawn to make way for the resolution to adjourn until ten days after GRANT'S proclamation for the State election. This resolution was defeated by a majority of two-thirds. The majority report was then adopted with but few dissenting voices. The debate pointed unmistakeably to WALKER, Conservative Republican, as the person to be supported by the Conservatives for Governor. Resolutions were adopted for a better organization and for appointing committees to wait on the President relative to the submission of the Constitution, and also on General CANBY. Adjourned *sine die*. The Press representatives of all politics were admitted to-day.

The spirit of the debate in the Convention this morning, by those who favored the minority report, urging the people to vote down the Constitution, was, that while negro suffrage might be forced on the people by Government, yet Virginians should not themselves assist in the degradation. Those who favored the majority report urged that that sort of argument was a thing of the past. Negro suffrage was an accomplished fact, and the white people of the State, instead of sullenly resisting the General Government, which is our Government, should carry out reconstruction in good faith, accepting what the Government gives us, and making the best of it. It was urged that the election of GILBERT C. WALKER, a Northern Republican and Administration supporter, for Governor, would give the people of the North confidence in our professions, and induce immigration to the State. The minority report was advocated by Ex-Governor WILLIAM SMITH, and the majority report by JOHN B. BALDWIN and JOHN R. EDMUNDS.

Denial of Civil Rights in Kentucky—Writ of Error on Behalf of a Negro Prisoner.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, April 29.

Judge BLAND BALLARD, of the United States District Court, to-day ordered a mandate to be served upon the Sheriff requiring a stay of proceedings in the case of JOHN CONLEY, a negro, who was sentenced by Judge BRUCE, of the Circuit Court, to be hung to-morrow. The defendant, in a petition, sets forth that he is denied and cannot enforce, in the courts or official tribunals of the State of Kentucky, his right to testify or give evidence, which is one of the rights secured to him by the first section of the act of Congress of April 9, 1866. The petition exhibits a complete transcript of the record of the proceedings of the State Court, and asks that a writ of error be allowed him to remove the cause to the United States District Court, in pursuance of the acts of Congress of March 3, 1863, and April 9, 1866. After quoting at length the acts of Congress bearing upon the case, Judge BALLARD concluded by allowing the writ of error, so that the serious constitutional question suggested may receive full consideration before the United States District Court.

The Indians Moving to the Arkansas Reservations—Anticipated Indian Treachery.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, April 29.

The *Republican* has a letter from Camp Witchita, Medicine Bluff Creek, Indian Territory, dated on the 6th inst., which says that 100 lodges of Arapahoes, under Roman Nose and Little Big Mouth, arrived on the 3d inst., and are only waiting the arrival of the Cheyennes to move in a body to the reservations north of the Red Fork of the Arkansas. The Sixth Infantry constitute a permanent garrison at this post. The Tenth Cavalry camp around the borders of the reservation, ready to pounce upon any body of Indians who stand outside the limits prescribed. The Indians that have refused to come in on any terms are committing depredations on the border, and have killed three men within three weeks past. Those here, while they appear to desire peace, and are profuse in promises of future good conduct, are only waiting for the grass to fatten their horses, and for the issue of their goods, when the western frontier of Kansas and the northern counties of Texas will be again the scenes of their butcheries.

The Grain Movement in Louisiana.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, April 29.

The *Republican's* special New-Orleans dispatch says the grain movement meeting last night was largely attended. It being discovered that the laws of Louisiana do not provide for the organization of an association such as contemplated, a committee was appointed to ascertain what arrangements can be made with the New-Orleans Elevator Company to advance the interests of the grain movement, and to correspond with the St. Louis Grain Association, and ascertain if its charter will permit the establishment of a branch at New-Orleans, and if it would accord with the views of the directors of said Association to establish a branch to carry out the object under consideration. A committee was appointed to receive the Illinois editors. A communication was read urging the assemblage of the Mercantile Convention at New-Orleans late in May.

PROTECTION.

Meeting of the Merchants and Manufacturers in Philadelphia—Fires.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 29.

A meeting was held to-day at the Board of Trade Rooms in favor of protection to American industry, called at the instance of the Pennsylvania Industrial League. MORTON MCMICHAEL presided. The report of the League was read. Among other things, it states that WAYLAND'S *Political Economy*, which advocates free trade, was generally used in Colleges. This was controverted by Mr. FARLEY, who stated that CAREY'S book was the text-book in the Pennsylvania University. A series of resolutions were adopted, which are to be presented by a committee consisting of Messrs. McMichael, Jos. Wharton, H. C. Carey and Jas. Sellers, to the Congressional Committee of Ways and Means. These resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, The Congressional Committee of Ways and Means is instructed to consider the propriety of revising the Tariff laws, and to recommend to Congress at its next session such legislation upon that subject as may seem to be expedient; therefore,

Resolved, That the following statement be presented to the said Committee as embodying the views of the productive industries of this country:

First—That the development of our own resources and the firm possession of our own markets are much more important than foreign commerce to the welfare of all the people of this nation, to the solvency of the Government, and to the attractions of the better class of immigrants; and that by no other method can a sensible assumption of specie payments be attained than by increasing American production and checking importation.

Secondly—That to maintain such possession of our own markets, and thus to attain financial independence, we must be able to produce at home nearly all the manufactured articles needed by our people, including those which require the facilities of great establishments, of many workmen trained to special arts, and of large capital, and we must also be constantly undertaking those new industries which the advances in the arts and the progress of civilization require.

Thirdly—That it is impossible for such great establishments to prosper, for smaller ones to spring up, and for the new industries to take root under a fickle and sometimes unfriendly policy, which holds them constantly in fear of revulsions.

Fourthly—That as a means of promoting regular growth in the productive powers of our country, it is the duty of the Government to announce, adhere to, and steadily act upon the policy of defending its citizens in their industrial conflict with foreign nations, of assuring to those who are supporting the Government a marked preference in our markets over aliens who are our rivals in peace and our foes in war, and of obliging foreigners who wish to reap the advantage of the better markets created by our institutions, to pay toll upon the goods they send here, and thus share the expense of maintaining those institutions.

Fifthly—That a policy of just and steady protection to American industry being distinctly announced, a general tariff law should be framed embracing the entire range of imported goods, and superseding all former acts of the laws, the duties being made specific so far as conveniently possible, and high enough to afford fair wages and reasonable profits to such American workingmen and employers as apply themselves with assiduity, skill and intelligence to those industries suited to our condition and resources. The schedule prepared by the Pennsylvania Industrial League, which is founded mainly upon the legislation (unfortunately not concurrent) of both Houses of Congress, and upon the report of the Commissioner of the Revenue, and which, while large increasing the free list and converting numerous *ad valorem* into specific duties, reduces the rates upon many articles, and proposes but moderate increase in any case, is worthy of attention as a serious effort by competent persons to frame a symmetrical system of duties on imports.

Sixthly—That in order to diminish the labor of Congress, and to expedite those future modifications in tariff legislation which the development of new industries or the changes of trade may from time to time render desirable, some department, bureau or commission should be created, specifically charged with the duty of keeping watch over this subject, with authority to examine witnesses, make investigations, hear statements, and to submit to Congress, at the opening of each session, a brief report, accompanied, when necessary, by a draft of a bill embodying such legislation as may seem expedient.

Seventhly—Experience having clearly shown that the maintenance of domestic production is the only sure method for reducing the prices of manufactured goods, it is grossly unjust to the employers of operatives to charge them, when seeking for the legislation needful for keeping the field employed, with endeavoring to aggrandize themselves at the expense of the public. They do not desire or expect, for themselves of their employes, to escape from the taxes and burdens which are the common lot of man, but they protest against being obliged to follow the employers of other countries in experimenting on the degree of starvation and degradation which can be endured by a laboring population, and they claim that our national legislation should be such as to permit our producing classes to enjoy civilizing influences, and to permit employers to acquire solidity enough to give steadiness to manufacturing pursuits.

Resolved, That a committee of —— be appointed by the Chairman to present the foregoing statement to the Committee of Ways and Means, with power to confer with that Committee to take such action in the premises as may conduce to the common welfare.

The building originally erected as the depot of the Germantown and Philadelphia Railroad, in 1832, and the oldest passenger depot in the country, but used for many years as a freight depot, was burned last night. The loss is heavy in cars and freight. The surrounding buildings are much damaged.

The loss by the fire last night is $40,000; insured for $5,000. The loss is mostly on the cars and freight. The depot building is of small value.

The building corner Twenty-first and Race streets, built for a skating rink, used lately as a velocipede school, and the scene of the grand Odd Fellow's ball on Monday evening last, was destroyed by fire to-night. No particulars of the loss can be obtained to-night. The building was one of the largest in the country. The dancing floor accommodated 5,000 persons with ease.

New Building for the Public Library of Boston—The National Peace Jubilee—Liquor Traffic.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 29.

The Committee of the Board of Aldermen on Public Buildings report the present public library building inadequate to its requirements, and recommend its sale and the erection of a new and larger building in a more quiet locality on the Back Bay lands.

The receipts for season tickets to the National Peace Jubilee amounted to upwards of $10,000 on the first day the sale commenced.

In the Senate to-day a bill was reported authorizing the Warden of the State Prison to permit, when he deems it expedient, under the consent of the Inspectors, the convicts to assemble in the yard for recreation and exercise.

The amendment to the Liquor bill to include other fermented liquors than lager-beer and cider was rejected in the Senate to-day by a vote of 24 to 12.

National Sunday-School Convention.

NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, April 29.

In the National Sunday-School Convention this morning, Mrs. JEANETTE HEATH, of Kansas, was added to the list of Vice-Presidents.

Rev. H. W. BEECHER opened the discussion on the Sunday-School Mission work, followed by Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., Dr. PECK, of the M. E. Church, and others.

The National Sunday School Convention was attended by an immense concourse this evening, overflowing two separate meetings. Eloquent addresses were made by Rev. JOHN HALL, of New-York, Ex-Senator FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. EGGLESTON, of Chicago, R. MCKENZIE, of Dundee, Scotland, and others. A letter from Vice-President COLFAX was read, regretting his inability to attend the Convention, and sympathy in its objects.

Freshets in Mississippi—Damage to Railroad Trains.

JACKSON, Miss., Thursday, April 29.

The continuous rains of the past eight days have swollen all the streams, and stopped the trains running on the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad. The damage cannot be repaired within ten days, and the Superintendent of the road advises the mails for Vicksburg to be sent by way of Memphis or New-Orleans. The Big Black River is a mile and a half wide at the railroad bridge. The crops are seriously damaged, and will have to be replanted.

General AMES has issued an order to assessors to proceed to enroll the names of all persons eligible for jury duty, without regard to race, color or previous condition.

The Pacific Railroad—Massacre in New-Zealand.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Thursday, April 29.

Dispatches from the end of the track of the Central Pacific Railroad state that over ten miles of track were laid yesterday. The track-layers were compelled to desist on account of the unfinished grading. The iron was laid at the rate of a mile an hour. Work on the Union Pacific Road progresses slowly. The rails are down to within eight miles of the summit of Promontory Point. Governor STANFORD yesterday visited the end of the Eastern Road for the purpose of inducing the Union Pacific Company to abandon their rock-cutting and take the Central Road, but found no one with authority to make the change. This morning only nine and a half miles remained to complete the road through from ocean to ocean, three and a half miles of which is the Central Pacific line.

Auckland, New-Zealand, advices state that a terrible massacre had occurred at White Cliffs, Taranka, on the 15th of February, during which Lieutenant GASCOYNE, wife and family, and six settlers were killed. Letters arriving in town, report that the stores are closed and ensigns flying at half-mast.

Large Number of Whisky Cases for Trial in Cincinnati—State Aid to Railroads.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, April 29.

The United States Grand Jury found fifty-two indictments, principally against whisky dealers, for defrauding the revenue. The parties mostly live here and at Dayton. There are some big fish in the net. One of the whisky ring made a confession, but no names are published as yet.

Both Houses of the Ohio Legislature have passed a bill giving the City of Cincinnati authority to raise $10,000,000, for the purpose of building a short line of railroad through Kentucky to connect with the Southern system of railroads at Chattanooga. The work will be undertaken at once and pushed forward vigorously.

Walker's Station, on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, was visited by a destructive tornado at 6 o'clock last evening. The depot was demolished, and several houses were blown down and unroofed. The tornado lasted about twenty minutes.

The Pretended Confession of Joseph Brown—Statement of the District-Attorney.

HUDSON, N. Y., Thursday, April 29.

The agent of the Associated Press in this city has received the following from the District-Attorney. As so many conflicting reports have been made in relation to this matter, he publishes a letter in full as an indication of his dispatch to the Press on the 26th inst., as well as to refute the many sensational stories in relation to the pretended confession which has been imposed upon the Press and public:

"In order to correct the evident misapprehension that exists in the public mind in regard to the pretended confession left by JOSEPH BROWN, and to verify the assertion of, the editor of the Hudson *Register*, as communicated by him to the Associated Press, I feel called upon to say that although Mrs. BROWN, immediately after being discharged on Saturday last, made certain statements involving JOSEPH BROWN and another in the murder of ANGIE STEWART, yet the condition in which she was at the time, being stimulated to an intense degree by the excessive use of chloroform, added to the utter improbability of her story, convinced me at the time that her whole statement was sheer fabrication, invented by herself, for the sole purpose of adding another to the many sensations which she is so fond of and has been successful in creating. I therefore authorized the editor of the *Register* to correct, through his own paper and the Associated Press, any false impressions that might have been created in the public mind by the publication of her statement; and in support of the correctness of this conclusion, I might add, that in less than half an hour after making this statement, she denied, in the strongest and most emphatic terms, that she made any statement whatever, or communicated to anybody anything that could, by any possible construction, be distorted into an assertion that her late husband had made or left a confession implicating either himself or any other person. It is also true, that as matter of precaution I suggested to the reporter present at the time the propriety of withholding the publication of any details of her statement until she had had a reasonable time to fulfill to me her promise, viz., to place an interpreted copy of the pretended confession in my hands as soon as she could get to Hartford and return. But now that instead of proceeding East as she promised so do forth-with for that purpose, she has continued to remain ever since at the village of Chatham, in this county, and has employed her time in continuing, by correspondence, what she commenced in person here—an affair of love with a negro confined in our jail, and has signified her intention to visit his mother at Weaiockbridge, instead of her own mother at Granby. I can but feel that the publications heretofore made in regard to her statement here have only served to impose upon the public.

(Signed) JOHN B. LONGLEY,
District-Attorney of Columbia County.
HUDSON, April 29, 1869.

Fire on Shipboard.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, April 29.

The iron ship *Sussex*, from Mobile, for Liverpool, was towed into Tybee last night. On the 27th inst. fire was discovered in her hold amidships. The hatches were immediately closed, and ventilation shut off. An examination was made to-day by the Surveyor, and the ship ordered to be towed to safe anchorage off Venus Point for a further investigation, which will be held to-morrow. A steam-engine has been placed alongside of her, and steam-pumps will be sent down in the morning to render assistance if required. The cargo of the *Sussex* consists of 2,700 bales of cotton, 517 tons of corn and 100 tons of oil cake.

Boiler Explosion—One Man Killed and Several Injured.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Thursday, April 29.

An auxiliary boiler in the rolling mills here burst last night, carrying away the roof and the side of the shed in which it was situated. One man, who was attending the boiler, named BURNS, was killed, and five others were injured, but not seriously. Among the injured is a stranger named DUNCAN MCNAB, from Trenton, Ill., who had just gone in to see the mill; the others are employes. The main building sustained very little injury, and the works will only be stopped for a few days.

The Illinois Press Association in Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 29.

A portion of the Illinois Press delegation are enjoying hospitalities at the St. Charles Hotel as the guests of the city. They arrived this morning, and were met at the Mobile boat landing by the Mayor, and a delegation of the City Council and Chamber of Commerce, with an address of welcome. The party numbers about eighty ladies and gentlemen. After an excursion upon the river, a complimentary dinner was given. They go hence to Cairo to-morrow.

A Negro Mob in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, April 29.

This morning a mob of about one hundred negroes fired upon and fatally wounded a negro named THOMPSON, while being taken to jail from the Court-house where he had been examined for shooting a negro whose friends composed the mob. Several arrests were made, and there is great excitement among the Africans.

First Appointment of Colored Man to Office in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Md., Thursday, April 29.

EDINGTON FULTON, the new Surveyor of this port, has appointed WM. H. TAYLOR (colored) a subordinate in his office, the first appointment of a colored man made by a Federal officer in the State of Maryland. A committee of colored citizens waited on Mr. FULTON this morning and thanked him for his action.

ALBANY.

Important Bills Pending in the Legislature.

Another Veto Message from Governor Hoffman.

Supervisor Henry Smith Elected Police Commissioner.

Reports Relative to the Merchants' Union Express Company.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 29, 1869.

The three jobs known as the Central Railroad Scrip bill, the Consolidated Railroad bill, and the Harlem Depot bill, that were rushed through the Assembly with such indecent haste one dark night, two or three weeks ago, have not yet been acted upon by the Senate, and as the session draws to a close there is some anxiety to know what is to be their fate. It was not expected that they could be put through that dignified body under the petty $50,000 pressure that carried them so easily and triumphantly through the lower House, but still it was thought that the demands would be somewhere within the bounds of reason and not transcend even the limits of Senatorial dignity. The impecuniosity or avarice of Senators, however, has overbalanced their dignity, and they have soared into the limits of absolute extortion. It is now said that $25,000 a vote is demanded to secure the passage of the bills in question. A "ring" has been formed (so the story goes) consisting of eight members, who will not budge an inch from that lofty figure. The big pickings of the Broadway railroad job having slipped through their fingers, they are bound to make up the loss in some other way.

ELECTION OF POLICE COMMISSIONER.

The Senate and Assembly met in joint session to-day, and elected Supervisor HENRY SMITH, of New-York, Police Commissioner, to succeed Mr. ACTON, resigned, and Hon. JNO. A. GRISWOLD, of Troy, Regent of the University, to succeed ISAAC PARKS, deceased.

THE TAX COMMISSIONERS' BILL AGAIN.

As stated in my dispatch yesterday, the Committee on Cities, of the Assembly, have decided by a vote of five to two, contrary to the decision of the Republican caucus, to report the Tax Commissioners' bill, which passed the Senate several weeks ago. The report was to have been made this morning, but when the time arrived, Mr. RICHMOND, who was instructed by the Committee to present it, and who had the report in his pocket, was not to be found. In this dilemma Mr. CAMPBELL, Democrat, from New-York, moved to substitute as the report of the Committee the printed bill on file for the engrossed bill that came down from the Senate. The Speaker decided the motion out of order, and Mr. HITCHMAN appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. SELKREG discussed the appeal, and sallied into the merits of the bill in question. He said it was a bill framed in the interest of Tammany Hall, and was designed to legislate Republicans out of office—a bill which the Republican Party in caucus had decided ought not to receive their support, and which one member, at least of the Committee that had agreed to report the bill, had declared could not be voted for by any Republican without the suspicion of bribery attaching to his vote.

Mr. HITCHMAN withdrew his appeal from the decision of the chair, and the matter dropped.

Mr. RICHMOND, who holds possession of the bill, has not appeared in his seat to-day. He and Mr. GLEASON were the two members of the Committee who were opposed to reporting the bill, but as the Committee are in the habit of taking turns in reporting bills, and his being the next turn, he was instructed to present the report.

It is proper to state that the report decided on by the Committee was not to "recommend the passage" of the bill, but merely "for the consideration of the House," and it is by no means certain that all the members of the Committee who voted to report it will vote for its passage. As it came from the Senate it is an outrageous bill, and no Republican can vote for it without having his motives suspected.

Tammany is bringing a strong lobby pressure to bear in favor of the bill, and is log-rolling and using money freely where needed.

The members of the Committee on Cities are as follows: Gleason, of St. Lawrence; Richmond, of New-York; Hodges, of Kings, La Bau, of Warren; Summers, of Onondaga, Bemus, of Chatauqua, Campbell, of New-York. S.

The Tax Commissioners' Bill in a Muddle—Indignation of the Tammany Lobbyists—Railroad Consolidation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 29.

The Tax Commissioners' bill is in a curious muddle. Mr. RICHMOND appeared in his seat at the afternoon session, and made an effort to report the bill in accordance with the instructions of the Committee on Cities, but as that order of business had gone by, it could not be done except by unanimous consent, and of course there were plenty of opponents of the bill who stood ready to object. The advocates of the bill are in a rage, and denounce the whole proceeding as a trick, but it puzzles them to know how they are going to help themselves. Reports from Committees will not be in order again till next Tuesday, and it is feared that it will then be too late. A plan has been devised to have the bill reengrossed by the Senate and sent down to the Assembly to-morrow morning, when an effort will be made to order it to a third reading without being reported, but good parliamenticians doubt whether such a thing can be done. As Speaker YOUNGLOVE is ranked among the opponents of the bill, he will probably decide that it can't be done. The Tammany lobbyists are indignant at the turn of affairs, and denounce RICHMOND as a thief for pocketing the bill; but he preserves his equanimity, shows a winning hand, and challenges them to euchre him if they can.

At a meeting of the Senate Railroad Committee this evening, HORACE F. CLARK was heard on the Railroad Consolidation bill, which he advocated as tending to reduce the price of freight, and as a necessity, to prevent the Pennsylvania Central from taking the through-freight business entirely away from the State. He proposed an amendment to the bill which should permit the Albany Bridge Company to consolidate with the railways. It has been discovered that if the Consolidation bill passes there will be no need of the Central Scrip bill, and accordingly all the pressure is brought to bear in favor of the former.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, April 29.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Berge Choral Union. To incorporate the White Plains Savings Bank. To incorporate the Oneida County Savings Bank of Rome. To authorize the removal of the Mutual Savings Bank of Brooklyn. In relation to the Eclectic Medical College. To incorporate the People's Savings Bank of Buffalo. Regulating the term of office of Notaries Public. To amend the charter of Oswego. To close a portion of old Bushwick-avenue. Regulating the preparation of medical prescriptions. Extending Greenpoint-avenue to Woodside, Queens County. To open Underhill-avenue to Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Extending the provisions of the laws of 1858, relating to life and health insurance companies. To authorize certain towns in Oswego County to aid in the construction of a railroad from Oneida Lake to Redfield.

The Canal Repair bill, authorizing a tax of one and one-half mills, came up for a third reading. Several motions to recommit and amend were lost, and the bill was laid on the table—18 to 13—the President voting "aye."

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the Senate proceeded to vote for a Regent of the University, in place of Rev. Dr. PARKS, deceased, with the following result: JOHN A. GRISWOLD, 17; JOHN L. FLAGG, 13. Mr. GRISWOLD was then declared nominated.

The Senate then proceeded to nominate a Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, in place of Mr. ACTON resigned, with the following result: HENRY SMITH, 17; OSWALD OTTENDORFER, 13. HENRY SMITH was declared nominated.

Messrs. CREAMER and HOLT were appointed a Committee to inform the Assembly.

The Canal Repair bill was called from the table and recommitted, with instructions to report with various amendments.

Mr. O'DONNELL reported the General Appropriation bill.

The Town Bonding bill being announced for a third reading,

Mr. HALE moved an amendment that nothing herein contained shall be construed as permitting any municipal corporation in or through which a railroad has already been constructed and in operation to aid in constructing any rival or competing road, under the provisions of this act, unless the railroad already built appears by its corporate name upon the assessment roll specified in this act.

Pending the question the hour arrived for the consideration of special orders.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

The General Appropriation bill, after being amended so as to increase the salary of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department to $7,000, and increasing the compensation of the clerks, deputies, and assistants in the several departments of the State Government. To close a portion of Dick-street, Brooklyn. For the extension of Madison-avenue. To amend the charter of the Insurers' Indemnity Company. For repairing Bushwick-avenue, Brooklyn. Incorporating the Guardian Insurers' Indemnity Company. Relative to Gowanus Canal, Brooklyn. For the construction of a sewer in certain streets in Brooklyn. Incorporating the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars of the State of New-York. Relative to the fees of the Kings County Sheriff in certain cases.

REPORTS.

The Sheriff of the City and County of New-York Assembly bill is struck out, and a new one substituted, providing that the Sheriff is to have all sales of real estate under judgments or decrees, except in partition, his fees so limited as not to exceed $30 in each case, exclusive of printing fees at legal rates and auctioneer's fees at not exceeding $12 a parcel; criminals to be committed to the Sheriff, where no other officer is provided by law; referees who sell real estate to have same fees as Sheriff, with the addition of same commissions as executors. To facilitate the construction of the Northern Air Line Railroad. For the payment of certain certificates held by the soldiers of 1812. To incorporate the Social Mennerchor, New-York. For the extension of Washington-avenue, Flatbush. To promote mechanical towage on the Erie Canal, Mr. NICHOLS dissenting. To authorize the extension of the Fifth Ward Railway, Syracuse. To amend the charter of the Samaritan House.

The report of the Conference Committee on the bill relative to holding railroads under a lease provides that it shall not be lawful for any corporation, whose road extends across the State in an easterly or westerly direction, to lease the same without first obtaining the legislative enactment therefor. The report was adopted.

At 4 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

A communication was received from THOMAS C. ACTON, dated April 9, resigning the office of Police Commissioner of the Metropolitan District.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. BRADSTREET—A concurrent resolution, heretofore adopted by the Senate, concurring with the Canal Board in the reduction of rates of toll on certain articles transported on the canals. The list of rates heretofore published was adopted.

A large number of bills were referred to the Grinding Committee.

REPORTS.

To widen West-street from Battery-place to Hammond-street. To amend the consolidation of Brooklyn and Williamsburg. To incorporate the Passenger Transit Company of New-York and Brooklyn, with amendments as instructed. In relation to the general city tax of Buffalo. To grade the Eighth-avenue, New-York (ordered to a third reading.) To incorporate the Fidelity Safe Deposit Company, of New-York. Requiring the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Companies to take certain precautions against passengers falling overboard. Regulating the sale of theatre and other amusement tickets in New-York and Brooklyn. For a street railroad in Oswego. To authorize Homer to aid the Cortland Academy. Exempting Gardiner's Island from assessment for highway labor. In relation to the repairs of bridges and highways in Dutchess and New-Utrecht. To amend the charter of Amsterdam.

Mr. MURPHY submitted a written minority report from the Militia Committee, favoring the granting of Reservoir-square for the armories of the Seventh and Seventy-first Regiments.

Mr. HITCHMAN moved the substitution of the minority for the majority report.

A NEW POLICE COMMISSIONER.

At 12 o'clock the House proceeded to vote for a Police Commissioner in place of Mr. ACTON, resigned.

HENRY SMITH received 73 votes; OSWALD OTTENDORFER received 43.

Mr. SMITH was declared nominated.

REGENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The House then proceeded to vote for Regent of the University in place of ISAAC PARKS, deceased, with the following result:

JOHN A. GRISWOLD received 70 votes, JOHN H. FLAGG received 44 votes, MILES BEACH received 1 vote. Mr. GRISWOLD was declared nominated.

Messrs. SELKREG and HITCHMAN were appointed the Committee to inform the Senate thereof.

The Joint Convention of the two Houses met in the Assembly Chamber to compare the nominations for Police Commissioner and Regent of the University. Lieutenant-Governor BEACH presided.

The Clerks of the Senate and Assembly read the journal proceedings thereon, each showing that HENRY SMITH and JOHN A. GRISWOLD had been nominated to these respective offices.

The Lieutenant-Governor thereupon declared such gentlemen duly elected to such positions.

The Joint Convention then adjourned, the Senate retiring.

CITY ARMORIES.

Mr. HITCHMAN'S motion for the adoption of Mr. MURPHY'S minority report on the armories of the Seventh and Seventy-first Regiments, was lost by a vote of 40 to 67.

Mr. HITCHMAN moved to make it the special order for to-morrow morning. Lost—34 to 69.

T. J. CAMPBELL moved to table the whole question. Lost. The majority report was adopted and the bill was rejected.

ANOTHER VETO MESSAGE.

A communication was received from the Governor, vetoing the bill authorizing the village of Adams to issue bonds for the purpose of aiding in rebuilding the Hungerford Collegiate Institute, and to levy a tax for the payment of the same. The bill authorizes and requires the President of the Board of Trustees of Adams, on the consent of a majority of the taxable inhabitants, at a special election, to issue corporate bonds to the amount of $15,000, these bonds to be delivered to the Hungerford Collegiate Institute at gift payment, principal and interest being required by the bill, to be provided for by a general tax on the property of the village. A remonstrance, extensively signed has been forwarded to the Legislature, protesting against a compulsory gift to a private institution, the advantages of which, as claimed, can be enjoyed only by the few more wealthy of the people, while the tax is levied in equal proportion on the homes of those who can afford for their children only an education of the common schools. In his judgment this was not a case in which the Legislature should interpose to authorize a tax to be levied upon the property of the people of a town or village, whatever may be said as to the propriety of permitting a town or village upon the consent of a majority of the taxable inhabitants, to issue its bonds and lend its credit in aid of any public improvement. It does not appear to be just that the creation of a debt should be authorized for the purpose contemplated by the bill, and a tax levied upon the property of the people when large numbers of them remonstrate against it.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD'S motion to table was lost by 49 to 53. Debate was had on the passage of the same over the veto. Also a communication vetoing the bill providing for the construction and maintenance of a bridge over the Tioughnioga River, in the town of Cuyler, Cortland County. The main purpose of this bill is to char

MAGAZINES.

—*Putnam's Magazine* pursues the even tenor of its way, neither startling nor dull, but containing the usual amount and variety of interesting reading matter. The editorial departments are excellent this month; and the number opens with an elaborate article by Professor GOLDWIN SMITH on "Carlyle as a Practical Guide." The writer deals with CARLYLE as a politician, and aims to show the unsoundness of his views and teachings on political affairs. His arguments are grounded mainly on CARLYLE'S action and utterances in regard to Governor EYRE'S course in Jamaica. Too much space is devoted to an account of the insurrection in that island, with which most American readers are already familiar; but the article is interesting, as giving the views of a liberal English student of history on one of the most disgraceful acts of tyranny known in modern times. Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR prefaces his scraps of foreign art and literature with a contribution to the controversy about the authorship of the "Burial of Sir JOHN MOORE," showing that the critics of the article in the April number of *Putnam* are about as much in the wrong as was the writer of it.

—The *Galaxy* shines with its accustomed brightness. CHARLES READE'S "Put Yourself in His Place" grows apace. Mr. RICHARD GRANT WHITE waxes savage over the "Defects of English Dictionaries." "Pairs and Repairs" is a pretty little story by Mrs. LUCRETIA P. HALE. JUSTIN MCCARTHY gives a well-put view of "English Toryism and its Leaders." Mrs. EDWARDS continues "Susan Fielding." JAMES T. BRADY'S noble and brilliant qualities are sympathetically set forth by I. EDWARDS CLARKE. In No. VII., "A Choir of Songsters," are gathered fourteen little poems of varying merit, but all musical and pleasant. "The Galaxy Miscellany" deals readably with "A Texas Ride," "Captain Kidd," "The Gastronomical Almanac for May," "Les Petits Italiens," "Acuteness," and the New-York episode in the life of GEORGE FREDERIC COOKE, the actor. "Drift-Wood" contains matter worth picking over. "Literature and Art" and the "Nebulæ" for the month complete the table with many bright and interesting sayings. We could better enjoy less matter in larger type; but it's too good to grumble at.

—*The Atlantic Monthly*, Mr. T. W. HIGGINSON'S "Old Port Romans" is continued through the eighteenth chapter, with the same charms of style, and quiet though absorbing interest that have characterized it from the beginning. Mr. PARTON'S article on the "Clothes Mania," is amusing and readable. Few persons will read untouched WHITTIER'S account of ABIGAIL BECKER, the heroine of Long Point, and her rescue of shipwrecked seamen in a terrible Winter storm. "Eleanor in the Empty House," is a very clever poem by T. W. PARSONS. Part Second of "The Autobiography of a Shaker," is rather prosy; but the other articles make up for it. The paper on "The New Taste in Theatricals," is excellent and timely.

—*Harper's* for May opens its illustrated series of articles, which always come first in its neat pages, with a pleasant paper on "Christopher Columbus," depicting with type and engraving the chief scenes in his eventful life. "Glass-blowing for Little Folks" is a specimen of the prettiest use a fairy tale can have—to entertainingly instruct. "The Sacred City of the Hindus" completes the pictured pages, with many strange and curious views. The tales are bright and agreeable—"Both Sides," "A Sin of Omission," the continuation of "My Enemy's Daughter," the first chapter of Miss MULOCK'S new story, "A Brave Lady," which opens characteristically and with interest, and "Philly and the Rest"—these are their titles. Some chatty sketches of WEBSTER, CLAY, CALHOUN and JACKSON, "The Plains Ten Years Ago," "Deep-sea Soundings," and a romantic and attractive description of the "Workmen of the Middle Ages," (which shows how the material and intellectual ingenuity of the skillful workers of Venice and Florence, Ghent and Bruges, have civilized the world, and how their influence outlasts the power of their feudal masters,) form, with the few poems, the ever-delightful Easy Chair, the Book Table and the comical Drawer, a capital little pamphlet for leisure reading.

—*Hours at Home* sustains its homelike and thoughtful tone, with sufficient entertainment of lighter matters to make it companionable. The third in the series of "Syrian Rambles" is full of travel-incident and information. "The Russian Peasant" tells something new about a very ancient race. The author of *Mary Powell* continues her story of "Motherless Girls." Dr. RAY PALMER discourses on the "Voices of the Spring." An appreciative paper on "Jean Ingelow" is appropriately followed by Professor PORTER'S fifth article on "Books and Reading." "The Cannibals of Equatorial West Africa," "Christopher Kroy," "The Romances of Arthur," (a charming ramble through ancient traditionary lore,) a cheery first number of "Sunny Bank Papers," by MARION HARLAND; a clever household story, "Out of the Wrong Pocket;" an account of Greenwich Hospital, "The Paradise of Old Sailors," various poetic effusions, and the editorial talk about literary and other matters, make up an excellent number.

—*Lippincott's* continues "Beyond the Breakers;" gives an agreeable article on "Salmon Fishing in Maine," by A. C. HAMLIN; concludes "Breitmann in Politics," (it is about time the worthy Teuton took another theme, the newspapers give us enough of pohtics,) and presents, also, a tale by HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD, "Rougegorge," in her usually gorgeous style; "Life in Coal Mines;" "A Few Curious Derivatives," by HENRY COPPEE; "Recollections of Washington Irving," a real old Knickerbocker paper, by LEWIS GAYLORD CLARKE; a capital account of "Spectrum Analysis," by CHARLES MORRIS; several tales, one or two versicles, and a chatty "Monthly Gossip" on matters literary and miscellaneous. A good number.

—*Onward*. Captain MAYNE REID'S magazine, which he offers to the young manhood and womanhood of America as a kind of guide, philosopher and friend, has the characteristic merits and peculiarities of its well-known editor. He certainly tells many amusing things and things worth knowing, and his suggestions are generally founded on good sense, good morals and an honorable philosophy.

—*The Catholic World* is always good. For May, it opens with a well-considered, temperate article on "The Woman Question," the temper of which may be seen in that it asserts: "Women are not needed as men; they are needed as women, to do not what men can do as well as they, but what men cannot do." The well-written story, "Daybreak," is continued. In "Problems of the Age and its Critics," an article in the *Independent*, overhauling the work of the above title, is itself overhauled and made the occasion for replying to sundry other journalistic notices of the same book. "Two Months in Spain During the Revolution," is full of pleasant but by no means revolutionary matter. "Pope or People" takes up a late article with that title in the Boston *Congregationalist & Recorder*, and ingeniously tries to prove that it should be called "Pope or No Faith," because it advocated reliance upon individual belief rather than upon churchly authority. The *Catholic World* is certainly alive, and laboring in an American spirit, on American ground, in thus giving open and constant combat to the contemporaneous opponents of its faith. We do not often find ourselves with it in conclusions, but do admire its frank and manly mode of argument. The May number contains several other really interesting articles, whether to the thoughtful or the pleasure-seeking reader, translations from German and French contemporary magazine literature, brief poems of pious tone, and literary notices.

—*The Overland Monthly* is one of the freshest, brightest and most agreeable of all the magazines. It deals, very naturally, to a great extent, with topics of interest to California and the Pacific Coast, its essays, articles of general information, tales, poems and all, having a flavor of that ancient but newly Americanized region. Yet this, while giving it a distinctive and peculiar character of its own, does not cramp its sympathies, narrow its ideas nor make it uninteresting to the general reader. Its local material, available for sense or nonsense, romance, practical studies, free sketches, and all the variety of Mags, are unsurpassed, almost unequaled, in the vast range of that coast line where a new civilization is rapidly overgrowing an old one. Both furnish an endless store—and the rest of the world, with human nature's whims, and wants, and woes, are as open to it as to all the other magazines. The literary criticism, also, is peculiarly crisp and readable. We have not space to detail the good things of the April number, but they are well worth a reader's search and finding, without further guidance.

—*Our Young Folks* opens with an amusing chapter of "The Story of a Bad Boy," by T. B. ALDRICH, one of the best stories for boys that has appeared in the magazine. "Candy Making" will interest every boy and girl who has a "sweet tooth,"—and what boy or girl has not? and the article on "Canary Islands and Canary Birds," by JAMES PARTON, relates in a very pleasant style how those islands were discovered by the Portuguese. "Doctor Trotty" is a touching little story, very natural in tone and incident. The ballad of "Cinderella" is not a successful piece of verse. The old legend is much better in the simple prose of the Fairy tales than in the metrical form which Mrs. WELLS has given it. The illustrations to the May number are numerous and of average merit.

—*The Mother at Home*. This excellent household magazine, under the editorial management of Mrs. HENRY WARD BEECHER, is meeting with great success. Though it does not aspire to high literary rank, its pages contain much interesting and valuable reading matter, well adapted to the purpose for which the magazine was established.

—*Packard's Monthly* has a varied and entertaining miscellany of reading matter. All the articles have the merit of brevity, and, with one or two exceptions, display a pleasant vivacity in style. The magazine deserves the success with which it is meeting.

—*The Workshop*. Mr. E. STEIGER sends us the third number of this valuable magazine for the present year. It abounds in information useful to mechanics, and is well illustrated.

—*The Eclectic* for May gives its usual well-chosen selection from the foreign reviews and magazines. Its poetry is grouped instead of being scattered through the book, and, while sufficient in quantity, is hardly up to the right mark as to quality. Its *Notes* on Books, Science, and Varieties are always terse, pointed, well-put, and on topics of interest. We cannot give its list of articles, as these are this month rather shorter and more numerous than in general, and the table of them correspondingly long: but they are, most of them, excellent reading.

Books for the Soldiers.

The "Military-Post Library Association," which is engaged in aiding in establishing libraries at the military posts throughout the country, is greatly in need of books and money with which to prosecute the enterprise. The society is doing a good work, and has received the commendations of officers and chaplains of the army generally. Nothing can be more important at every station where troops are congregated than a good collection of books as a means of employing profitably the vacant hours of the soldiers.

If any of our readers wish to benefit the private soldiers of the army, they cannot do better than to send their money to the Treasurer of the Association, WM. PITT PALMER, Esq., President of the Manhattan Insurance Company, No. 68 Wall-street, in this City. Persons about removing, or otherwise, who have good books for which they have no further use, can do a good action by giving information to Mr. JOHN B. KETCHUM, Corresponding Secretary, No. 335 Broadway, New-York, who will then send for them.

CANADA.—The *Nouveau Monde* of Saturday last, declares in a leading article, that it is high time for public men in Canada to think of independence, and that annexation is now the general topic of political conversations. This coming from the recognized organ of high church dignitaries, is very significant, and confirms the rumor we published some time ago, of ecclesiastics lately sent to the United States, having reported in favor of annexation.—*Montreal Witness, April 28.*

THE FEMALE HOTEL THIEF.

Examination in the Case Before Justice Dowling—All of the Accused Held for Trial.

Justice DOWLING held an examination yesterday in the case of MARY C. MILLER, who is accused of committing a series of larcenies in leading hotels, as fully narrated in yesterday's TIMES. Mrs. JULIA E. SALTER, of the Coleman House, made an affidavit that on the 5th inst. she lost from her room a set of coral jewelry and a parasol, valued together at $932, and that she had been informed by Officers MCCARTY and MCGOWAN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, that they had found in the possession of Mrs. MILLER the parasol stolen from her room. The officers made a supplementary affidavit, stating that the parasol had been discovered in Mrs. MILLER'S trunk at her room in the Ashland House, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, and that she had confessed having stolen the coral jewelry also. Mr. JOSE M. CESPEDES, a guest at the Ashland House, made another complaint against the prisoner MILLER, accusing her of having stolen from him on the 8th inst., a diamond ring valued at $85 and $25 in American silver coin. He made the charge on information received from the detectives making the arrest, they having learned from Mrs. MILLER, that she had sold the stolen ring to JOHN LYNCH for a sum far below its real value. Mrs. MILLER was arraigned to answer all three complaints made against her. She is a native of Louisiana, aged thirty-eight years and resides at Ashland House. In answer to the complaints she said, "By the advice of my counsel I confess my guilt and desire to make all the restitution in my power, and I have given the officers information which will lead to the recovery of the property." She was held for trial without bail.

In the case of JOHN LYNCH and TERESA LYNCH, their counsel desired to waive an examination, and his clients would give bail to appear for trial at the General Sessions. The Magistrate accepted that course, and EMANUEL VELLEMAN, of No. 304 West Thirty-fourth-street, gave the necessary surety for their appearance, when they were discharged from custody.

In the case of WM. F. KEYES, who was arrested with OTIS G. JUDD, of No. 609 Broadway, on a charge of having received a portion of the diamonds stolen from Mr. HUTCHINGS, it appeared that a mistake had been made, as his brother SETH C. KEYES was the person intended in the affidavit of the complainant. WM. F. KEYES was accordingly released, and as KEYES desired to waive all further examination, he was held for trial at the General Sessions in the sum of $2,000, and Mr. JUDD was discharged. Their counsel desired to make an explanation, and stated that Mr. JUDD had formed Mrs. MILLER'S acquaintance last Summer on Long Island, where she was visiting friends, and that as she had represented herself as a woman of private fortune, he had, on two or three occasions, made cash advances to her on articles of jewelry and personal wear, and that as she had redeemed them again, she had gained the confidence of the firm. Counsel had found on examining the books of the firm, that they had still in their possession two gold bracelets and a long gold chain which had been received from Mrs. MILLER as security for loans. As these articles were no doubt stolen property, they would be surrendered to the Magistrate in order that the owners could receive the same. Inquiry was made in relation to eleven small diamonds sold to or deposited with the firm by Mrs. MILLER, when counsel informed the Magistrate that he had no knowledge of the diamonds, so the matter dropped.

The prisoner, Mrs. MILLER, is a woman of slight stature, with a prepossessing appearance, and looks like anything but a successful and professional thief.

A CARD FROM MR. KEYES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Arrested without the shadow of reason, in utter ignorance of either the parties who complained, or the subject matter of the complaint, upon being brought before Justice DOWLING to-day I was promptly discharged, not the minutest particle of testimony being even offered against me. Hon. ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, courteous and just, has expressed his deep regret that I should have been mistaken for my brother. In justice to that brother, although having no personal knowledge in the premises, I must state that he asserts, and I believe truthfully, that he has done no wrong, and that he only, in good faith, in the regular and legitimate course of his business, made advances upon goods. He will vindicate himself.

APRIL 29, 1869. W. E. KEYES.

Lecture by Mr. Paul Du Chaillu.

Mr. PAUL DU CHAILLU, the African explorer, closed his present series of lectures to children yesterday afternoon, at Steinway Hall, to the usual immense crowd, notwithstanding the threatening weather. The curiosity of the juveniles was dampened by no clouds or chilled by no wind. Long before the opening the great hall was filled, and many grown persons were among the number of attendants. The youngsters yesterday were unusually lively, and were uncommonly accomplished in imitations of birds, roosters, cat concerts and dogs. The appearance of the lecturer created a climax of yells, but he speedily induced silence, and proceeded, by means of maps, to briefly describe sundry rivers, lands and mountains which he had discovered and named, far back from the shores of Western Africa. In these wilds he met tribe after tribe of varied hues and peculiarities, all of whom looked upon him as a spirit. Pictures of these savages were exhibited. They were but scantily clothed, but the women had chignons of the most extensive order, both round and tapering. It was considered essential to beauty among many to extract their front upper teeth; others had them filed in points. Their eyebrows were shaved and eyelashes pulled out. The speciality of the lecture was the Land of Dwarfs, where a very rudimental and undeveloped description of people lived without agriculture or arts. They lived on rats, mice, snails, snakes, and any small animals they could entrap. Their huts were very low and were entered by crawling. They were used only for sleeping. These people varied when grown from three feet nine to four feet two inches in height. The lecturer measured many of them. They had little or no hair upon their heads, and that very short, like the hair of an infant. The men had small tufts of hair dotted over their bodies. The general color of the race was yellow. They had no religion, and were nomadic in their habits. Many interesting details were given of the habits of these dwarfs, and of other tribes. The white ant villages were also alluded to, and plates exhibited of the interior of one of their great ant hills. Many animals were spoken of, and comical stories told of the effect of an electric battery, of a magnet, a musical box and other curiosities, upon the savages. The articles most valued by them were said to be matches, their only mode of obtaining fire being by violently rubbing sticks together. Toward the close of the discourse an attack upon the lecturer and seven of his men was graphically described, and Mr. DU CHAILLU finally exhibited himself to the audience in the blue check shirt, duck trowsers and soiled Panama hat of his African travels. He carried a cane knapsack on his back, containing a mat on which to sleep, and finally laid down with his rifle and pistols, after piling sticks around him, which represented the fires that he invariably lighted to frighten away wild beasts. In case of his death, he said, he carried with him a manuscript in a letter, dated June, 1868, requesting any European who found them to have them delivered for publication to JOHN MURRAY, of London, and HARPER BROTHERS, of New-York. The lecturer then paid a tribute to the memory of the late Mr. JAMES HARPER. Upon the dismissal of the audience, both boys and girls crowded enthusiastically around to shake hands with Mr. DU CHAILLU. This latter performance occupied a long time.

Coroners' Cases.

Mr. PETER B. VAN HOUTEN, a well-known resident of this City, left his home in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, near Sixth-avenue, on the 5th of March last, with the avowed intention of proceeding to his office for transaction of business. He had in his possession at the time $800 in Treasury notes and national bank bills, and certified checks for the sum of $700. He was not seen again alive, and, as he failed to return home, his family made diligent search for him, with no success, however, until Wednesday evening, his lifeless remains were discovered in the North River floating near the foot of Canal-street. When Coroner KEENAN assumed jurisdiction in the case, Dr. BEACH made an examination of the body, but failed to discover any traces or marks of violence, and as the checks were all found on his person with a small amount of money, it is believed that he came to his death by accidentally falling into the river. The theory supposed to have been in his possession might possibly have been paid away by him prior to the accident. An inquest will be held to-day. Mr. VAN HOUTON was Captain of the steamboat *Phœnix*, aged 50 years, and a native of New-York State.

Coroner KEENAN intends to hold an inquest today over the remains of HENRY WALKER, who committed suicide on Wednesday at his residence, No. 187½ Greene-street, by swallowing Paris-green, in consequence of continual depression of spirits. Death occurred at Bellevue Hospital a few minutes after the admission of the patient. Deceased was a German painter, and aged 31 years.

FRANCIS DIGNAN, an Irishman, aged 28, attempted to drive a horse and cart across the Hudson River Railroad track on the 26th inst., in Eleventh-avenue, near Fifty-fourth-street, when an Express train was approaching. He did not succeed, however, as he was struck by the locomotive, sustaining a fracture of both legs. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where death ensued yesterday. Deceased resided at No. 232 East Fifty-ninth-street, and was a single man. An inquest will be held to-day by Coroner KEENAN.

In the case of THOMAS NISSEN, the sailor, who died in consequence of a stab wound received on board the steamship *Ladona*, on the 27th of March, at the hands of STEPHEN JONES, the assistant steward, Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday at the Coroner's office, in the City Hall, when THOMAS M. SMITH, the purser, OTTO RAPKE, a sailor, and others were examined and testified that JONES and deceased were scuffling on the main deck, and a dispute arose at length between them, JONES being slightly intoxicated at the time. Blows were exchanged, and JONES produced a knife with which the wound was inflicted. The jury rendered a verdict against the prisoner, and the Coroner committed him to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. The prisoner is 17 years of age, a native of New-York, and a seaman. In answer to the charge he stated that the deceased had assaulted him first, knocked him down, and threatened to kill him. The deceased was 27 years of age and a native of Germany, and was a most inoffensive man.

The Fruit-Growers' Club.

This Club commenced yesterday at the appointed hour, 1:30 o'clock P. M., at the Horticultural Hall," No. 37 Park-place. Dr. R. T. HALLOCK presided. No paper was read, but the usual time was appropriated to interlocutory discussion in regard to the various modes of propagating blackberry and other bushes by pieces of roots and by cuttings. Mr. J. B. WAKEMAN, J. T. WILLIAMS, A. S. FULLER, Mrs. LYON and others took part in the exercises. A large package of the Missouri mammoth blackberry plants was distributed gratuitously among those present, which had been produced from pieces of roots about three inches in length, planted in rich ground in drills three inches deep, and covered as one would plant peas. Roots may be dug up now, in localities where the bushes are just beginning to grow, cut in pieces, planted three inches apart, and next season, if the ground be kept well cultivated, young plants will be rooted sufficiently to transplant. In some instances, it was stated that if there is not a sufficient growth of roots, to callous well at the ends of the roots, no stems will appear until the next season. This mode of propagating blackberry bushes was acknowledged to be superior to any other.

Mrs. LYON gave her experience in propagating cuttings of roses in a tin pan, by putting about one inch in depth of pulverized charcoal in the bottom, and then filling the pan with sand, sticking the cuttings in the sand, with the upper ends extending above the surface about one inch. The pan must be kept in a warm room, and the sand must be kept moist continually. Holes should be made in the bottom to allow a surplus of water to escape.

The question was asked if the twigs of pear and apple trees could be planted as cuttings, and be induced to take root? The reply was that such things are practicable. But that is not so reliable a mode of propagation as by grafting on the stock of a healthy variety.

At the close of the meeting, L. L. WHITLOCK exhibited a curious device for bunching asparagus cuttings for market, which was said to be a valuable labor-saving machine for the purpose intended. A. B. CRASE showed an improved apparatus to facilitate canning any kind of fruit by steam. The fruit is placed in jars as soon as it is gathered, and a slim tin-pointed tube is inserted in the middle, so that steam issues from small holes in the end of the tube at the buttom of the jar among the fruit. Steam is applied to the contents of each jar for a few minutes, when the fruit will be sufficiently cooked, entirely unbroken, to seal up.

It was then proposed to discuss at the next meeting, on Thursday, the 6th of May, at 1:30 o'clock, the following topics, viz.: Where shall I go to get a home? and what can I plant for my family after I reach my destination that will mature the present season, if the seed be put in before July 4th?

It was stated that several noted speakers from abroad will be present to address the Club at that time. The Club then adjourned.

Missions in New-York.

The Union City Mission held its monthly meeting in the Atonement (Protestant Episcopal) Church, Madison-avenue, on Wednesday evening. Several of the laborious, devoted missionaries gave in accounts of their experiences and observations among longshoremen, seamen, immigrants, street girls, theatrical singers, &c., illustrating the power and efficiency of this simple, unostentatious system of Christian charity in dealing with all sorts and conditions of men. Mr. LEWIS E. JACKSON, Secretary, touched upon the catholic character of the Mission, and paid a tribute to Rev. Dr. JAMES MILNOR, JOHN STEARNS, M. D., and others of the Episcopal Church, who took part in the early labors of the Society, and traced the growth of the enterprise, and gave some of the general results of the work. Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, Superintendent, said that the City Mission is the common channel for the benefactions of the churches for reaching the southern portion of the City, where the individual churches cannot directly go. City mission work is mercy's work. Its great design is to hold up the one atonement; to preach Jesus and Him crucified.

Rev. Mr. SABINE, Rector of the church, said: I am sure we have all listened with great pleasure and profit to these very interesting statements of City missionary labor. We know full well that the great law of Christian happiness, of Christian security, of Christian growth, is work for Jesus; and I trust my people will always be characterized by their devotedness to every good word and work.

Among the figures showing the operations of the month past we note the following: 38 missionaries, 10 missions, 7 schools, 1 reading-room for workingmen, 500 volunteer visitors, 50,000 tracts or 200,000 pages given, 79 Bibles and Testaments given, 41 children led to Sunday School, 864 persons to church, 123 temperance pledges, 201 meetings, 7,160 missionary visits, 200 families and 800 persons relieved, and $800 expended among the worthy poor. Any donations of cash or clothing sent in to any of the mission stations will be judiciously used in aiding the unfortunate and deserving.

The Boston Peace Festival and the Twenty-Second Regiment.

The authorities of the City of Boston have invited the Twenty-second Regiment of New-York to visit that city during the great Peace Festival. If the regiment accept this invitation in preference to an encampment at the Branch in July, they will leave this City on the 14th of June for Boston, *via* the Sound, and go through the following programme: Participate in the grand parade to be held on the 15th; attend the grand jubilee in the afternoon, and a dress parade on the Common in the evening; on the 16th make an excursion around Boston Harbor; on the 17th receive the Providence Light Infantry; participate in the parade in honor of the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill and attend the jubilee; on the 18th proceed to Providence, where they will be the guests of the Providence military; in the evening leave for New-York.

In the event of the regiment declining this invitation, an encampment will be held at Long Branch on a more perfect and complete scale than that of last year, with daily target practice on the Wimbledon plan—prizes for the best marksmen—and a grand hop to be given by the regiment at the close of the camp.

Both projects hold out such inducements that it will not be surprising if the regiment concludes to adopt both.

The Vacancy in the Fire Commission.

A vacancy has occurred in the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Fire Department, owing to the expiration of the term of Mr. JAMES M. MCLEAN, who was appointed to the place held by the late JOSHUA G. ABBE. Mr. MCLEAN is President of the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company, and is highly esteemed by the insurance people of this City, who are now supporting him for reappointment as Fire Commissioner. He was one of the original promoters of a paid fire department, and his friends were disappointed at the time it was created because he was not then tendered the position of Commissioner. The duty of filling the present vacancy devolves on the Governor in conjunction with the State Senate. It is understood, however, that Governor HOFFMAN is undecided whom to choose, being personally inclined to recognize the claims of Mr. MCLEAN, but also having the name of JOHN I. BLAIR, ex-Assemblyman from the Seventh District of this City, powerfully urged upon him by Mr. PETER B. SWEENY and others. Should no nomination be forwarded to the Senate for legislative action previous to adjournment, the Board of Fire Commissioners will have power to make a *pro tem.* selection, and they will doubtless be likely to unite on Mr. MCLEAN, whom they regard as eminently fitted for the position.

Laying the Dust.

After the disagreeable dusty weather we have had for many days past, the rainstorm which visited us on Wednesday evening was heartily welcomed. Almost hourly ablutions were necessary during the past two weeks if one desired to present a cleanly appearance at all, and even then venturing into the street was certain to fill one's epidermis with particles of fine dirt to such a degree that he looked as though he had no particular regard for that virtue which is "next to Godliness." Everybody complained of the dust, and everywhere it made its presence known, much to the annoyance of cleanly housewife and the Milesian "help," who is, by a popular fiction, supposed to be its mortal enemy. The rain came at last, however, to gladden the hearts of all. Though its advent was unexpected, its welcome was none the less sincere. It commenced to show itself about 9 o'clock, when, after a slight sprinkle, it was supplemented by a high wind, that accompanied it with more or less force during the night. During the greater part of the day, yesterday, the rain fell at short intervals, and the atmosphere became very perceptibly cooler, the air being clear and bracing as the night set in.

Charities and Correction.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction held their fortnightly meeting yesterday, and received the usual report of transactions since the previous meeting. This was unusually meagre and destitute of any important details. A few paupers had run away, two or three nurses had left or died, and two or three were appointed. A young doctor sends in a bill for services of a barber, and a flagstaff somewhere is considered unsafe. A little old iron is sold, and a lunatic Hibernian female has escaped. The grand central figure is a contract with EDWARD VAN ORDEN & Co. to cover the roofs of several wooden buildings on Hart's Island with two coats of plastic slate at eight cents a square foot. The contractors warrant it for five years. The meeting was then adjourned.

The Cuban Fair.

The Ladies' Fair at Apollo Hall in aid of the sick and wounded of the Cuban Army is still open. The hall is magnificently decorated, and the display of articles of various value is such a fine one, that visitors are tempted to purchase without being asked to do so by the ladies who preside at the tables. The Cuban residents of this City come forward eagerly in response to the call for aid for their suffering countrymen. The cause is one that commends itself to every American heart, and the present opportunity of contributing to it should not be neglected by our citizens.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos. 185—Hudson vs. Berrand et al. 186—Percival vs. Gilman et al. 197—Gilman vs. McClellan et al. 321—Klingsmstein vs. Lux.

Nos. 195—Staten Island R. R. Co. vs. Village of Edgewater, &c. 194—Wilterstein vs. Maguire et al. 287—Butcher vs. Astor. 190—Fielder vs. Young.

MARINE COURT.

General Term calendar.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The case of Sherlock, Schneider and Ford, accused of dealing in whisky without a license at their vinegar factory, was continued yesterday.

A Mr. Sherlock, employed at the factory, was called by the defence, and testified that, excepting whisky stored at the factory by the Collector of the district, there was no whisky in the establishment, and that he had never known any whisky to be sold there.

The case was then adjourned.

Before Commissioner Betts.

Frederic B. Swift, the Claim Agent, charged with defrauding soldiers, came before the Commissioner yesterday, to listen to another complaint. The charge was similar to that of the first witness, viz., that he had induced the soldier to sell a $100 claim for $70, by representing that it would be several months before the money could be got from Washington. In this instance the claim was already paid, and the money was in Colonel Herman's hands.

The case was then adjourned.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—April 29.

By Judge Cardozo.

Ogden *vs.* Wood et al.; motion granted.

Beebe et al *vs.* Hamersberg et al.; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 29.

By Judge Monell.

John Levin *vs.* Edward M. Townsend; motion granted.

Henry A. Irquirdo *vs.* Alexander Ponce et al.; motion granted.

Charles Rosenthal *vs.* S. Franks; motion granted and cause referred.

John W. Osborne et al. *vs.* J. C. Kelly Steel and Skirt Company; motion granted on payment of $10 costs by plaintiff to defendant.

James Sasse, by his guardian, &c., *vs.* Edward Dickey; motion granted.

Mary Ann Robinson *vs.* Anthony Robinson; issues settled.

George H. Beyer *vs.* Benjamin Marks; motion granted and cause referred.

John Surrin, receiver, &c., *vs.* Samuel B. Howard et al.; motion for a new trial upon a case on the ground of newly discovered evidence denied with costs.

John McMevin *vs.* Intagliotype, &c.; extra allowance of five per cent. granted.

William J. Cummings et al. *vs.* Charles J. Schnefel et al.; motion granted and proceedings stayed.

Rebecca Prescott *vs.* Charles C. Prescott; motion for attachment denied.

Michael Hallacher *vs.* Philip Levy; motion granted.

John McGlaren *vs.* Luther Merton; motion granted without costs.

Michael Mannon *vs.* Charles H. Marshal et al.; motion amending summons and complaint granted.

Thomas Baundy *vs.* Charles H. Marshall et al.; motion amending summons and complaint granted.

By Judge Jones.

Frank A. Dilworth *vs.* Jabes A. Bostwick; under the decision of Peel *vs.* Worth, Exec., ref. 96, the defendant is entitled to costs. I do not, however, think it a case for an extra allowance. Motion for extra allowance denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 29.

By Judge Brady.

The National Bank of Baltimore *vs.* Sackett; judgment for plaintiff.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Dowling, Justice.

LARCENY OF ROPE.

Frederick Brandon was arraigned before the Magistrate on a charge of stealing a quantity of rope valued at $60, the property of John W. L'Hommedieu, of No. 57 Gouverneur-street. As Edward Martin, of the barge *Jane Campbell*, testified that the prisoner confessed the larceny to him, Brandon was held for trial.

Jefferson Market—Dodge, Justice.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE.

Miss Kate Carman, a beautiful girl, fifteen years of age, residing with her parents at No. 206 West Nineteenth-street, made a complaint yesterday, stating that she was formerly employed by Keershadt & King, ruffle manufacturers, at No. 446 Broadway, and that on the 6th inst. Alexander Keershadt, one of her employers, induced her to meet him in Sixth-avenue about 8 o'clock in the evening. She states that she did so meet him, and that he took her to a private supper room at Ponchon's, corner of Fifteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, where they had supper, and she was liberally plied with wine. After they had finished the meal he locked the door and she says pushed her upon a bed in the apartment and succeeded in ravishing her person. She then goes on to state that subsequently he sent her to Jersey City, Elizabeth and Baltimore, and that having promised to marry her she maintained illicit relations with him; but he having refused to keep his promise she caused his arrest on a charge of rape. The accused, having been arrested, was arraigned yesterday afternoon, when he denied the truth of the girl's story in every particular. He was, however, committed for examination.

THE EMBEZZLEMENT AT STEWART'S.

John Van Gaasbeck, Superintendent of the carpet department of A. T. Stewart & Co., yesterday made the formal complaint against William H. Livingston, one of the clerks in the house, who is charged with the embezzlement of $4,394 07, as already published. The accused pleaded not guilty, and was committed without bail for trial at the General Sessions. Peter S. Curtiss, the book-keeper of the establishment, who was stated in some of the published accounts to be involved in the crime, was honorably discharged, as it appeared that the false entries in the books had been made by Livingston himself.

Essex Market—Shandley, Justice.

THE DESPERATE BURGLAR.

Wm. Connors, who was arrested on Wednesday evening by Detective McKeever, of the Eleventh Precinct, as narrated in the TIMES, was yesterday arraigned upon the complaints of Mrs. Ellen Carroll, No. 140 Grand-street, and was committed without bail on a charge of forgery. When McKeever, at the imminent peril of his life, had dragged his prisoner from the midst of his "pals," he found his pockets well furnished with skeleton keys, and finished with some broche shawl wrapped around his body under his clothing. An owner is wanted for the latter article, which can be seen at the Union Market Police Court.

AN ORDER FORGED.

August Berty pleaded guilty to having forged an order, by means of which he obtained clothing valued at $70 from Otto Ahrens, No. 104 Second-avenue, and was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

Yorkville—Connolly, Justice.

ARREST OF A LAWYER FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

A well-known lawyer, practicing in this City, whose name is Albert Comstock, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of embezzling $348 from Michael Kerr, of No. 319 West Forty-third-street. Mr. Kerr, in his affidavit, made a few days ago before Justice CONNOLLY, says that on the 12th inst. the defendant Comstock did feloniously embezzle and convert to his own use and benefit the sum of $348, which he had given to him to pay a certain claim against him (Kerr.) This claim had been in a suit brought against defendant by a man named Laughran in the Court of Common Pleas, wherein judgment to the amount of $684 was found against Kerr. In part payment of this sum deponent gave to Comstock the $348 in question, which he was to hand over to Laughran. Instead of paying this money to its legal owner, the prisoner used it for his own purposes.

When the above affidavit was sworn to before Justice CONNOLLY, he ordered the prisoner to give bail, but being unable to procure such, he was committed for examination.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 29, 1869.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, small	120¾	30,000 Col., C. & I. Cen. 1st M.	86
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	117¾	4,000 Lake S. Div. B.	90
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	119	2,000 St. L. & Iron M. 1st M.	84
7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, New	116	1,000 Chi. & Gt. E. 1st	85
42,000 do.	116	10 Amer. Ex. Bk.	113
50,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.		40 Continental Bk.	101
b3	107¾	50 Cent. Nat. Bank	109¼
2,000 do. c	107¾	30 do.	110
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3	116	40 Fourth N. Bk.	104¼
67,000 do. c	116	100 Mariposa Pf.	41¾
30,000 do. b3	116¾	200 do.	41
1,000 Ohio 6s, '86	103½	200 do. bet. cal	41
2,000 Va. St. 6s, x c.	58¾	100 West. U. T.	43
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	68¾	400 Pac. Mail, bet. c	93¾
1,000 do.	68¾	100 Quicksilver, bet. c	21
5,000 N. C. 6s, New	56	100 do. 3d call	21¾
5,000 do.	56¼	100 Wells, Fargo	35¾
300 Wells-Fargo Ex.	35¾	300 do.	35¾
200 do.	35½	800 Reading	96¾
100 do.	35¾	1800 do.	96¾
200 U. S. Ex. ex-div.	84¾	200 do. b10	96¾
100 Mer. Union Ex.	15¾	200 Mil. & St. P.	77¾
200 Quicksilver	21¾	300 do. b3	77¾
100 do.	21	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	86¾
200 Mariposa Pf.	41	100 Ohio & Miss.	33¾
100 do.	41¾	100 do.	33¾
300 do.	41¾	200 do.	33¾
800 Pacific Mail	93¾	100 do. b10	33¾
500 West. U. Tel.	43¾	400 Mich. S. & N. I.	101¾
100 do. b10	43	600 do.	101¾
400 do. b3	42¾	400 Clev. & Pitts.	93¾
800 N. Y. Centrl	178	100 Ill. Cen.	144
100 do.	178¼

@ 14½c. @16c.; St. Domingo, 15½c. @16c.; Singapore, 18c. @20c.; Mocha, (in bales,) 26c. @28c.; Costa Rica, 18c. @ 20c.; Manilla, 16c. @18c.; Mexican, 16c. @16½c.; Curacoa, 15c. @17c.; Angostura, 15c. @18c.; Savanilla, 14½c. @18c., gold, ℔ lb. The business of the week ending to-day in other than Rio, Messrs. AMANN & Co. sum up thus: "Sales 878 bags Maracaibo, within car range; 780 bags Laguayra, mostly at 12c. @17½c.; 1,253 bags Costa Rica, the greater part going to Europe; 116 bags Jamaica, sold for export to Europe, at 30½c., gold, in bond. The market closes firm at our advanced quotations. About 60,000 mats Java in and to arrive at Boston, were purchased by New-York speculators and a leading jobber, and include all shipments from the East Indies due at this port during the year. The stock in New-York remains the same." And they give the details of the stock of other than Rio in first hands thus: Java, (Government bags,) 3,278 bags; Java, 41,878 mats; Ceylon, 2,589 bags; Maracaibo, 11,211 bags; Laguayra, 8,112 bags; Costa Rica, 1,058 bags; Manilla, 6,769 bags; Curacoa, 875 bags; Savanilla, 810 bags, and Bombay, 1,297 bags.

COTTON—The market has been quoted steady on an enlarged business, sales having been reported of 3,202 bales, (of which 100 bales were to arrive,) including 1,852 bales to shippers, 758 bales to spinners, 16 bales to speculators, and 1,053 bales in transit. A lot, 100 bales Low Middling, for April delivery, at 27¼c. ℔ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary ℔ lb.	25	25¼	25¼	25¼
Good Ordinary	25¼	25½	25¾	27
Low Middling	27¼ @27¾	27¾ @28	28@28¼	28¼@28¾
Middling	28¼@28¾	28¾@29	29@29¼	29¼@29¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port. Bales.

Receipts thus far this week	5,100
Receipts last week	5,813
Receipts preceding week	6,009
Receipts since Jan. 1	284,161
Receipts same since Sept. 1, 1868	566,606
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,682
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	663,310
Exports since Jan. 1	221,254
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	330,945
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,559
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,852
Estimated stockon hand here	102,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	2,271,000
Receipts same time in 1867	2,054,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1869	4,522,986
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,159,000
Exports same time last year	1,472,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,857,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	225,000
Estimated stock same time last year	234,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,238
Crop of 1867-8	2,630,838
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,986

EGGS—Have been coming forward freely, the receipts for the week having been 15,771 packages. Notwithstanding this heavy supply the market shows no accumulation, as the low prices induce an active consumptive demand. We quote: Jersey, extra brands, 30c. @32c.; State and Pennsylvania, 29c. @30½c.; Ordinary Western, 19c. @20c.; Western, by express, 19c. @20c.; Canada, 19c. @20c. ℔ dozen.

FRUIT—The Apple trade is about over; a few choice barrels are yet offering at high prices. We quote: Apples, Russets, $6 @$7; Apples, Common, $3 50@$4 50; Apples, Baldwin, $6@$7; Apples, Spitzenburg, $6 50@ $7 50 ℔ bbl. Dried Fruits are dull, but with a light stock in the market prices remain firm. Apples, State, fine, 15c. @15½c.; State, good, 12¼c. @14½c.; Western, 14c. @14½c.; Southern, fine, 12½c. @13½c.; Southern, good, 11¾c. @12¼c.; New Peaches, Prime, 28c. @29c.; Peaches, Good, 21c. @23c.; Common, 19c. @19½c.; Unpeeled, halves, 16c. @17c.; Unpeeled, quarters, 12¾c. @ 16c.; Blackberries, 26c. @27c.; Raspberries, 46c. @46c.; Cherries, pitted, 40c. @42c.; Plums, 27c. @29c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a moderate movement in the low grades of State and Western Flour at strengthening prices. Some export inquiry has been noted for State and Western Spring Extras at from $5 85@$6 ℔ bbl., within which range 2,000 bbls. were disposed of. The medium and better grades have been quiet and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,000 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 35@ $5 85; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $5 85 @$6 45; fair ordinary to choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $6 45@$7, and good to choice shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 90@$6 45 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 35@$5 85
Extra State	5 85@ 7 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 85@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 95@ 6 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 50@ 9 75
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 9 75
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	7 15@12 50

Southern Flour is quiet at drooping prices; sales have been reported since our last of 430 bbls., at $6 15@ $6 80 for very poor to fair, and $6 90@$12 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra. ℔ bbl. California Flour continues very dull at $6 75@$10 25 for Extras, ℔ 196 lbs.; sales, 375 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour is in fair request at $4 55@$6 75 for very inferior to very choice. ℔ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls. Cornmeal is in good demand at $4 50@$4 75 for Western, $4 35 @$4 45 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales, 970 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring wheat has been in fair request, partly for export, at a further advance in prices. Winter has been difficult of sale, unless at reduced figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 28,000 bushels, including White Canada at $1 33; Extra White Michigan at $2 15; Amber do. at $1 05; No. 2 Spring at $1 42@$1 50, in store, and delivered; No. 2 Spring at $1 42@$1 46, in store, and delivered; chiefly at $1 45, delivered; White State at $1 90; and White California at $1 65@$1 67 per bushel. Corn has been in brisk demand for home use and export at a further improvement in prices; most marked in the instance of Old Mixed. Sales have been reported since our last of 85,000 bushels, at 82¾c. @85¼c., chiefly 84c. @85c. for New Mixed Western; 85c. @87¼c., closing at 87c. @ 87¼c. for Old Mixed Western in store; 85c. @90c. for do., delivered; 87c. @90c. for White and Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; and 78c. @82c. for unsound. ℔ bushel. Rye is quoted steady at $1 30@$1 35 for Western and Northern. ℔ bushel; sales 3,700 bushels. Barley continues dull and nominal. Barley Malt is inactive at $2 02 05 ℔ bushel. Oats have been in less demand, but firm. Sales have been reported of 44,000 bushels Western, at 80c. @80¼c., chiefly at 80c., cash, in store, and 82½c. @83c. from depot and delivered. ℔ bushel. Beans are in light supply, with a very dull market. Peas are without inquiry. We quote: Beans, Pea, prime, $2 90@$3; Beans, Marrows, prime, $2 65@$2 75; Beans, Mediums, prime, $2 30@$2 40; Peas, Canada, free, $1 45@$1 60 ℔ bushel; Peas, Southern Black Eye, $3 25@$3 35, ℔ bag.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in very moderate demand at from 85c. @95c. for shipping, and 90c. @$1 20 for Prime to Choice, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw has been in request at 75c. @$1 10 for long and short ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet, but steady, including American at 8c. @12c. for New, and 5c. @6c. for Old. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 8c. @ 12c.; Eastern, 6c. @10c.; Wisconsin, 5c. @10c.; Michigan, 5c. @10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c. @6c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—The market has shown but little animation to-day; prices, however, have been quoted steady. Sales have been reported of 110 hhds. Cuba Muscovado and 50 hhds. Barbados, on private terms. The stock in first hands to-day was estimated at 12,814 hhds. Cuba, 1,139 hhds. Porto Rico, 2,612 hhds. English Island, and 1,500 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: Old and new crop Porto Rico at 40c. @74c.; Cuba, 25c. @66c.; New-Orleans at 70c. @85c., ℔ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ℔ gallon	35c. @38c.	—@—
Cuba Clayed, ℔ gallon	37c. @42c.	48c. @51c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ℔ gallon	40c. @42c.	50c. @53c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ℔ gallon	—@—	53c. @60c.
Porto Rico, ℔ gallon	40c. @55c.	55c. @57c.
English Islands, ℔ gallon	45c. @55c.	55c. @70c.
New-Orleans, ℔ gallon	—@—	70c. @85c.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine was quoted quite decidedly weak on the basis of 47c. ℔ gallon for merchantable lots, though there were about 200 bbls. jobbed out at 47c. @48c., and some New-York barrels at 48¾c. ℔ gallon. No receipts reported. Crude Turpentine was quite dull and nominal. No arrivals. In Tar there was a light movement noted at about previous figures, sales having been made of 75 bbls. Washington at $2 75, and 100 bbls. Wilmington at $3 @$3 40 ℔ bbl. The receipts were liberal, having amounted to 2,111 bbls. A firm and moderately-active market was noted for Resin, with sales reported of about 5,500 bbls. Strained at from $2 55@$2 59, including a lot, to arrive, at $2 55, Wilmington weights, and 560 bbls. No. 2 at $2 65@ $2 87½ ℔ 280 lbs. The current quotation for Strained at the close was $2 60 ℔ 280 lbs. The receipts of Resin were 1,039 bbls. The export clearances included 2,877 bbls. Resin, by the ship *Lizzie Lord*, for London; 2,008 bbls. Resin, by ship *Hermax*, for Bremen; and 1,011 bbls. Resin, by the steamer *Weser*, for the same port. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 47c. @48c., chiefly 47c. for merchantable, ℔ gallon. Crude at $4 25; Resin at $2 45@$2 ℔ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $2 75@$3 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue in moderate request, including Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 16@$1 20; Crude Sperm at $1 92½@$1 96; Unbleached Sperm at $2@$2 03; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 55; Red Oil at 92½c. @97½c.; Linseed Oil at $1@$1 03; Olive at $1 80 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—For Crude in bulk, there has been very little inquiry, though the prevailing quotation was 14c. ℔ gallon, which showed a slight yielding in favor of purchasers. Barreled Crude was also quiet, and quoted at about 22½c. @22¾c. ℔ gallon. There were no receipts of Crude here; at Philadelphia, 1,350 bbls. arrived. Refined has been only moderately active, without remarkable changes in sales. Sales have been reported of 2,500 bbls. Standard White here, at 32c. @32½c.; 1,000 bbls. do., May delivery, at 32½c. @33c.; 500 bbls. do., June delivery, at 33¼c. ℔ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 4,500 bbls. Standard White, for April delivery, at 31¾c. @32c.; 1,500 bbls. do., first half of May, at 32c. @32½c.; 1,500 bbls. do., last half of May, at 32¾c. @33c.; and 1,000 bbls. do., June, on private terms, ℔ gallon. The receipts here were 925 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 2,620 bbls. The export clearances were 2,536 bbls. Refined Petroleum by the brig *Velox* for Cork; and 1,252 bbls. do., by the bark *Anna*, for Dronstadt.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand at easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $31 @$31 30, closing at $31 12, cash, for New Mess; $30 75@$31 for Old Mess; $28 25@$28 75 for Western Prime Mess; $30 for Clear; and $25 75@$28 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also made of 250 bbls. New Mess, seller last half of May, on private terms, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and heavy; sales equal to 180 packages, at 15c. @16c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams, and 12¼c. @13¼c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is dull and drooping; sales of 100 boxes, including Cumberland at 15½c., and Long Clear at 17c. ℔ lb. Lard is heavy and lower; sales have been reported since our last of 470 tierces and bbls. at 17¼c. @18¾c. for Poor to very Choice, chiefly at 17¾c. @17¾c. for City, and 18c. @18½c. for Prime Western Steam, ℔ lb. Sales were also reported of 2,000 tierces Prime Steam, seller May and June, at 18c. ℔ lb. Beef is in moderate request at $11@$16 for Plain Mess; $12@$16 for Extra Mess, and $8@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 270 bbls. New. Packet continues inactive, including New Prime Mess at $20@$26; Indian Mess at $25@$31 ℔ tierce; sales 50 tierces. Beef Hams are more free of sale, at $26@$28 ℔ bbl.; sales 275 bbls. Butter and Cheese are quiet and irregular.

RICE—The market is firm for Carolina, which is in fair request; but is dull and nominal for Rangoon. Sales 120 tierces Carolina at $8 75@$9 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—There has been a more active inquiry for raw Sugars at rather steadier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,110 hhds., including Cuba at from 11¾c. @12¾c., and Demerara at 11¾c. @ 14¼c. ℔ lb. Fair to good refining grades Cuba have been quoted firm at 11¾c. @11¾c.; fair to good grocery grades at from 11¾c. @12¾c.; very good to strictly prime do. at 12¾c. @12½c. ℔ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c. @13¼c. ℔ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 13¼c. @13¾c. ℔ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11c. @12¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c. @12¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12¾c. @13¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13¾c. @14¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 to 20, at 15c. @15¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, White, at 14¾c. @15¾c. ℔ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 13, at 10¾c. @11¾c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c. @12¼c.; Manilla, Current Clayed and Superior, at 11c. @11¾c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars have been in light demand at 14c. @16c. ℔ lb. Messrs. AMANN & CO. in their circular of this date, sum up the movements in sugars at this port, since the 1st inst., thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Molado. Hhds.
Stock, April 1, 1869	53,044	42,983	54,698	393
Receipts, since 1st inst.	53,212	83,895	34,370	969
Total	86,256	125,988	78,968	1,362
Sales, since 1st inst.	34,469	14,004	200	....
Stock, April 29, 1869	51,787	111,979	78,268	1,362
Stock, May 1, 1868	38,810	27,992	21,964	....
Stock, May 1, 1867	42,825	27,606	70,173	70
Stock, May 1, 1866	41,868	49,764	114,144	975
Stock, May 1, 1865	38,354	19,276	72,073	827

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of 65,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¼c. @11¼c.; also 38,000 lbs. Stearine at 17¼c. @18¼c., and 28,000 lbs. Grease at 11c. @11¼c.

WHISKY—Has been in more request at from 91½c. @93c., free, ℔ gallon. Sales, 300 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quite dull and irregular. For Liverpool there were taken 220 bales Cotton, by steam, on private terms, and 2,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 1s. ℔ bbl. For Glasgow, 22,500 bushels Corn, by steam, at 1¼d. ℔ bushel, and a load of Wheat on private terms.

FINANCIAL.

The National Trust COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY,

CAPITAL PAID IN,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Company is constituted by its Charter a Legal Depository of Money paid into Court.

The Company is authorized to accept the agency of corporations in issuing, registering, or countersigning Certificates of Stocks, Bonds or other evidences of debt.

To act as Trustees of Mortgagees of Railroads and other Corporations.

To act as receiver in cases of litigation.

To accept and execute all Trusts in reference to both real and personal estate committed to the Company by any person or corporation, or transferred to the Company by order of any of the Courts of Records, or by any Surrogate.

As Guardian of Estates belonging to Children.

To act as Executors or Administrators of Estates.

To act as Treasurer and Financial Agent of charitable and religious institutions and corporations.

To act as Agent for Foreign Banks, Bankers, Business Men, and Corporations having business transactions in the City of New-York.

To act as Financial Agent of State and City Governments, and of Counties, in the management of their business at the financial centre of the country.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy'rs.	Sell.		Buy'rs.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	118¾	119	5-20 Coupon, 67	116¾	116¾
Coupon, 1881	118¾	119	5-20 Coupon, '68	116¾	116¾
5-20 Regis., 1862	113	113¾	10-40 Regist'd	107¾	107¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	122	122	10-40 Coupon	108¼	108¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	117¾	118	Gold	134¼	134¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	119¾	119¾	U. S. Cur. Pac.	106¾	106¾
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	116¾	116¾			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

O. E. WOOD.
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

RAILROAD BONDS.

COLUMBUS (Ohio) AND HOCKING VALLEY SINKING FUND Seven per cents; connecting Columbus with Baltimore and Ohio Road, at 80 and interest.

CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA Seven per cents; leased to ILLINOIS CENTRAL COMPANY for more than interest on bonds, with portion of earnings, at 85 and interest.

FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE, Mich., Eight per cents, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, with land grant worth twice the value of bonds, a few at less than par.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA Eight per cents, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX; land grant, 9,000 acres to each mile.

TO PERSONS BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING, OR GOING ABROAD OR TO THE COUNTRY.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

Nos. 142 and 144 Broadway, corner Liberty-st., (the first established in the world,) offers a secure place of deposit under guarantee for
GOVERNMENT BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES at $1 for $1,000 per annum, and for
SILVER PLATE, JEWELRY, SHAWLS, LACES, and other valuables, at low rates.
SMALL SAFES RENTED
in its burglar-proof vaults, at from $15 to $75 per annum, renter exclusively holding the key. The public, especially ladies, are invited to visit the premises, whether for business or curiosity.
FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.
FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals, addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon TUESDAY, May 11, 1869, for the sale of SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, May 12, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
BRYANT BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER,
Trustees.

NEW-YORK, April 29.

BANKING-HOUSE OF SOUTTER & CO.,

NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

The interest on the Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, due on May 1, 1869, will be paid, free of Government tax, at this office.

SOUTTER & CO.

OFFICE OF THE SAGINAW VALLEY LAND, Salt and Mining Company, No. 10 Wall-st., Room No. 43. The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 1st day of May, and reopened on the 5th. Holders of stock are requested to make transfers prior to the closing of the books, and payment of the dividend.

A cash dividend of thirty cents per share will be paid on and after May 1, to stockholders of record of that date presenting their certificates for indorsement of the amount thereon.

Annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of trustees will be held at their office, TUESDAY, May 4, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M., and for such other business as may come before them. By order of the Board of Trustees.

JOHN C. MALLORY, Secretary.

APRIL 16, 1869.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 28 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, April 27, 1869.

AT THE REQUEST OF A LARGE Anumber of its bondholders, this Company has opened at this office books for the registering of the First Mortgage Bonds, (Eastern and Western Division.)

Holders of these bonds desiring to have the same registered, must apply between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES L. FROST, President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 28, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of May, proximo, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 15th proximo, and reopened on the 1st day of June, following.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

NEW YORK, April 28, 1869.

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Preferred First Mortgage Bonds, and coupons of Dubuque and Sioux City Sinking Fund Bonds, due May 1, will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, less Government tax.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY, MEMPHIS, April 29, 1869.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed on WEDNESDAY, 5th day of May, proximo, on account of dividend payable June 1, 1869.

M. J. WICKES, President.

ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Benton Gold Mining Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 16 Broad-st., New-York, MONDAY, May 10, 1869, and the transaction of other business.

S. L. MILLS, Secretary.

APRIL 30, 1869.

ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on the first mortgage bonds of this Company maturing 1st May proximo will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after that day.

L. M. LAWSON, President.

PHILIPSBURG COAL, IRON AND OIL COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders, for the election of directors and the transaction of other business, will be held on THURSDAY, May 6, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Western Hotel. No. 9 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK, A. S. HATCH.

Office of FISK & HATCH,
Bankers & Dealers in Gov'nt Securities.
No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.
Opposite U. S. Sub Treasury.

We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances. We make collections on all points in the United States and Canada, and issue Certificates of Deposit available in all parts of the Union.

We buy and sell, at current rates, all classes of Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; also Gold and Silver coin and Gold coupons.

We buy and sell at the Stock Exchange miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, on commission, for cash.

We offer also the United States Six-per-cent. Thirty-Year Currency Bonds, issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad, which are widely esteemed by moneyed corporations, as the longest Six-per-cent. Government Bond in the market.

Communications and inquiries by Mail or Telegraph will receive attention.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
DRAW Short-Sight Acceptances on PARIS.
Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on THE CITY BANK, LONDON.
MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO., LONDON.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

MANNING & DE FOREST,

BANKERS, NO. 19 WALL-ST.,

Buy and sell all classes of Southern State, railroad and municipal bonds and past due coupons, of which we make a specialty. VIRGINIA Registered Stock, issue of 1856 and 1857. Wanted also SOUTH CAROLINA New Bonds, issue of 1869. LOUISIANA Levee six and eight per cent. Bonds for sale.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 32 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,

in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CAUTION!

The public are cautioned against negotiating the following bonds, stolen on the night of Monday, April 19, from the office of the Lake Shore Blue Stone Company, Malden, Ulster County, New-York, viz.:

$500 Ulster County, (N. Y.,) Bounty Loan Bonds, Nos. 2,187, 2,188 and 2,189, 9th series, $100 each; No. 1,342, 12th series, $500.

$10,000 Bigelow Blue Stone Company Bonds, Nos. 1 to 10 inclusive, of $1,000 each.

$1,000 7 per cent. Brooklyn Local Improvement Bond, loan of 1861, No. 1, interest May and November.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,

NO. 70 BROADWAY,
AND
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
NO. 8 PLACE DE LA BOURSE, PARIS,

Issue Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for the use of travelers in all parts of Europe.

Americans can have letters addressed to the care of our Paris house, to be forwarded promptly to destination.

BANK OF AMERICA.

The stockholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking house on MONDAY, the 3d day of May ensuing.

The poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 24, till the morning of May 4.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF DAVID GROESBECK & CO., (JOHNSTON BUILDING,) NO. 30 BROAD-ST. NEW-YORK, April 26, 1869.

$50,000 ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA Railroad Company Second Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds for sale at 88 and accrued interest.

Coupons payable in New-York April and October.

Principal payable 1885.

Length of road	142 miles
Capital stock	$2,000,000
First mortgage	2,000,000
Second mortgage	2,000,000

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, May 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon.

The polls will be open from 12 to 2 o'clock.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th day of May, both inclusive.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 23, 1869.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company due May 1, will be paid on and after that date (less Government tax) on presentation at the St. Nicholas National Bank.

B. E. SMITH, President.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, April 21, 1869.

THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1869, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank in the City of New-York.

E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Nicaragua Transit Company will be held at Delmonico's, William-st., Room No. 9, at 1 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 30th inst. Full attendance is desirable, as business of importance will be brought forward.

E. WHITEHOUSE, Chairman.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mortgage Forty-year Bonds.

Interest Seven Per Cent. per Annum,

Payable February and August, in the City of New-York. Guaranteed, jointly and severally, by

THE INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD CO.
THE PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.;

The latter guarantee being indorsed by the

Pennsylvania Central Railroad Co.

Issue restricted to $1,700,000 on the entire road, which is equal to about $15,000 per mile. This road is now approaching its completion; it traverses a rich and populous district in the State of Indiana, and will soon constitute an important link in the Trunk Line, extending from the Atlantic cities to the Southwest, via Cairo.

The intrinsic value of the road itself, combined with the guarantee of four other important railroad companies, one of which ranks financially among the strongest railroad corporations in the world, render these bonds among the safest investments on the market.

We confidently recommend them as a most desirable security for parties investing for themselves or in trust for others.

Also, Shares in the Capital Stock of said Railway Company, on which Six per Cent. per annum and one half the net earnings of the road, in excess of that amount, is guaranteed to the holders in perpetuity by the same railroad corporations.

A limited quantity of these choice securities are offered for sale on favorable terms by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 25 NASSAU-STREET.

$1,000,000 GOLD.

6 PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD

OF MISSOURI.

Principal and interest payable in Gold. Coupons payable May 1 and Nov. 1 at the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK.

Total issue of Bonds $1,000,000, less than $14,000 per mile on 72¼ miles of road from the City of St. Joseph to Lexington, which is not more than half the amount per mile of mortgages on the principal railways of the country, making the bonds the cheapest, and one of the safest investments in the market.

The Council Bluffs and St. Joseph and North Missouri Roads, now completed, are connected by this road, paralleling a grand trunk through the State of Missouri, from St. Louis to Omaha, 394 miles nearer New-York than via Chicago.

The loan is being rapidly taken, half of which has already been sold.

Present price 87½ and accrued interest in currency, which must soon approximate par.

The interest is the same as the United States 5-20s, and payable the same time of the year. 62s, 64s and 65s, at present prices they are 25 to 30 per cent. cheaper than Governments, and we believe them to be equally as secure an investment.

Parties investing this month will make one per cent. on the May coupon.

The counties along the line are the most populous and richest agricultural districts in the State. The local traffic will be very profitable, and the through travel and freight must be as large as that of any Western road.

There are numerous excellent coal fields on the line, which will also be a profitable source of revenue to the road.

With great satisfaction we recommend this security to investors and trustees of estates as a first-class investment.

For further particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,

No. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST.

CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per Cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most favorable facilities afforded for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.

LOANS negotiated.

GERMANIA BANK,

NO. 195 BOWERY.
CAPITAL $500,000.

The above Bank will be open for business on MONDAY, May 3, 1869.

DIRECTORS:

C. SCHWARZWAELDER, FRANCIS J. GEIS,
M. J. ADRIAN, NICHOLAS MULLER,
HENRY BRUNER, JOS. M. OHMEIS,
JOS. HILLENBRAND, GEO. REICHARDT,
FRED'K BOSCH, PAUL SCHAEFER,
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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1869.

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THE TEMPEST. Principal characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Mayo, and Miss Blanche Grey.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
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LA BELLE HELENE. Principal characters by Mlle. Tostee and Mons. Decre.

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14th-st. and Irving-place.
MESSE SOLENNELLE. Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Mme. Nesta, Signors Boetti and Antonucci.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
OTHELLO. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth, Edwin Adams, and Miss Mary McVicker.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Germon, and Mr. Marlowe.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
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OLYMPIC THEATRE.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

MAZZINI has been ordered to leave Switzerland, it is said, in consequence of his connection with the conspiracy recently discovered in Italy. He resides near the Italian frontier.

Serious riots occurred in Londonderry, Ireland, on Wednesday, between the Orangemen and Romanists. The military and police were required to suppress the disturbance, and two of the rioters were killed and several wounded.

In the British House of Commons last night the unseemly proceedings at Cork and the riots in Londonderry were brought under discussion. The Chief Secretary for Ireland said that every precaution had been taken by the Government to quell the disturbances.

Mr. OTWAY, last night, in the British House of Commons, said the telegram said to have been received from the British Minister at Pekin, in which it was said that the Chinese Government and people were "opposed to progress," was destitute of authenticity.

After a debate in the House of Commons, last night, and several amendments, on the clause in the Irish Church Disestablishment bill, which permits the Church to retain all real or personal property acquired since the year 1660, the clause was allowed to stand in its original form.

CUBA.

The Spanish Commander of the Eastern Department has issued orders of great severity. Every male Cuban found away from his home without cause or excuse is to be shot; and every uninhabited dwelling, and every inhabited dwelling not decorated with a white flag, is to be reduced to ashes.

All the recent advices, however, concur in stating that the insurgents are really gaining some advantages, in spite of the violent measures of the Spanish officials. To the external troubles of the latter has recently been added an internal difficulty of a formidable character. A battalion of volunteers mutinied, and were only brought into a proper frame of mind by the expostulations of General DULCE himself.

GENERAL.

The Virginia Conservative Convention adjourned yesterday, after adopting the majority report expressing in general terms the desirability of supporting the Walker Republicans, and appointing a Committee to wait on President GRANT in reference to the submission of the Constitution to the voters of the State.

The State Legislature met in Joint Convention yesterday for the purpose of choosing a Police Commissioner, in place of Mr. ACTON, resigned, and a Regent for the University. Supervisor HENRY SMITH was chosen for the former position, and JOHN A. GRISWOLD for the latter.

The advices from different points up North show that the ice is gradually breaking up in all the rivers and bays, and that navigation is again resumed upon those waters.

The oldest railroad depot in the country, that of the Germantown and Philadelphia Railroad, which was erected in 1832, was destroyed on Wednesday night by fire. The loss was very heavy, as the building was full of cars and freight.

General SHERMAN arrived at Richmond yesterday from Fortress Monroe, and left last night for Washington. A number of citizens called on him while in the former city.

LOUIS LANE (colored) was hanged in the jail yard at Pittsburg yesterday for the murder of his wife by poisoning last May. He was formerly a slave in Virginia, and has had four wives, three of whom died suddenly, with strong evidences of poison.

The National Sunday School Convention was again in session yesterday, at Newark. Addresses were delivered by Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., Rev. Dr. PECK, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and others.

The statement made in regard to Mrs. BROWN, that she had said a confession of the murder of ANGIE STUART was written by her husband, JOSEPH BROWN, has received confirmation to this extent: The District-Attorney says he heard her make such a statement; but as she was under the influence of morphine at the time, her admissions would seem to possess no value whatever.

In consequence of a boiler explosion at Hamilton, Canada, on Wednesday night, a man named BURNS was killed and several others badly injured.

A Protectionist meeting was held in Philadelphia yesterday, under the auspices of the Pennsylvanian Industrial League.

The appointment of WM. TAYLOR, colored, to a position in the Baltimore Custom-house is the first of the kind ever made in the State of Maryland.

Hon. CHARLES W. WALTON was reappointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Maine yesterday. He has already served seven years.

The grain movement meeting in New-Orleans on Wednesday was largely attended. The State laws of Louisiana present certain obstacles in the way of the Association; and the merchants seem full of enterprise, and seek the coöperation of St. Louis dealers.

HIRAM WALBRIDGE, Esq., of New-York, has been appointed Government Commissioner to inspect the Pacific Railroad, in place of HORACE GREELEY, who declined the appointment, on account of literary engagements.

WALBRIDGE A. FIELD, Esq., Assistant United States District-Attorney of Massachusetts, has been appointed by United States Attorney-General HOAR his first assistant in the Law Department of the Government at Washington.

A young soldier who went to Washington some time since as an applicant for a Consulate, having spent all his money and pawned his watch, has gone to driving cart at $1 50 per diem for a street contractor.

The President intends to take a vacation of five or six weeks some time in the Summer months. He will visit New-England and the West, and there is a remote possibility that he may cross to California.

PAUL A. CHADBOURNE, President of the Wisconsin University, has tendered his resignation, to take effect at the close of the present term.

A meeting of the yacht owners of Portland was held on Monday for the organization of a Club. JAMES M. CHURCHILL was chosen Commodore, ABIEL SMITH Vice-Commodore, and JOHN A. EMERY Secretary and Treasurer. It was voted that the Club should make its first annual cruise on Wednesday, the 16th of June next.

Commissioners appointed to ascertain the amount of damage done to property in the border counties of Pennsylvania during the rebel invasion have completed their allotment. The total amount claimed is $1,821,081 44, and the amount allowed $1,003,351 52.

The United States Grand Jury, in Cincinnati, have rendered indictments in a very large number of whisky cases.

A tornado destroyed Walker Station, on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, on Wednesday evening.

Professor A. L. PERRY, of Williams College, one of the ablest advocates of free trade in the country, has accepted an invitation of the Executive Committee of the American Free-trade League to become their advocate, and for six months from the 1st of July will devote himself exclusively to its work.

The Post Office Department required PATRICK H. JONES, recently appointed Postmaster at New-York, to give bonds in the sum of $750,000.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Bremen and Havre, arrived off Sandy Hook at 10:40 P. M. yesterday. It is thought she went ashore on the east end of Romer Shoal, as she remained stationary from 11 P. M., and as she was lighted up as though everybody were on deck. At 12:30 A. M. she was still in the same position.

A concert was given last night upon the new organ at St. Patrick's Cathedral. A large crowd attended.

Mr. PAUL DU CHAILLU, the noted explorer in Africa, gave the last of a series of lectures to children yesterday at Steinway Hall. The hall was exceedingly full, the lecture was highly entertaining, and the audience enthusiastic.

The Twenty-second Regiment has been invited by the authorities of the City of Boston to take part in the grand peace festival to be held there on the 15th of June.

In the diamond robbery case, Mrs. M. C. MILLER was yesterday committed for trial. She made a full confession of her guilt.

In the case of ELLEN CARLOCK, of Hoboken, who died, as is supposed, from the effects of malpractice, the Coroner's jury brought in a verdict against the two New-York physicians, Drs. BLANCK and VOELKER, who have been committed to jail by the Coroner.

The steamship *Germania*, from Hamburg April 14 and Havre April 17, reached this port yesterday. Captain KIER has our thanks for courtesies.

Cotton was in more request yesterday at steady prices. Common grades of flour, Spring wheat and mixed corn again advanced on a good inquiry. Western rye and oats were in demand and firm. Provisions were slow of sale. Pork and lard lower. Groceries were in fair request; raw sugars steadier. Freights dull.

Our English Relations—Mr. Motley's Mission.

And now we are told that Minister MOTLEY is going to England *without instructions* on the *Alabama* case. What, then, is he going for? Simply to reside in London, and to figure in Court circles as an ornamental representative of the Great Republic? The country has been under the impression that he was going either to settle our differences or to prosecute our complaints against the British Government for its conduct during our rebellion. But it seems he is not to do either. The Government proposes to give him no instructions whatever on the subject; and, as a matter of course, he can scarcely open negotiations on the subject of this kind *without* instructions,—as if he himself were an independent Power.

Of course we attach no importance to the report that he is instructed to make Mr. SUMNER's speech the basis of his negotiations. Mr. SUMNER is, certainly not yet, an "independent Power," so far as foreign nations are concerned, whatever he may be as regards our own. And if General GRANT had desired to have him instruct our Ministers abroad, either on their duties in general or in reference to specific questions, he would probably have made him Secretary of State, which, so far as we are informed, he has not done.

The probability is that the *Alabama* is to be let alone. There is a current belief that we have nothing to gain by having it settled, and that England has everything to fear from having it left unsettled. But as the complaint of injury comes from us, it is the most natural thing in the world to suppose that we should either press it or abandon it; one or the other, it would seem, we must do. If we do not press it,—if we do not demand redress or reparation, but leave the whole matter alone, the natural inference will be that we have abandoned it. England is not likely to urge us to bring it forward. She can afford to let the matter die out, if we can. REVERDY JOHNSON went over, under instructions from our Government, to settle all disputes and close past accounts with England. And he blundered so dreadfully in doing it, that any renewal of the effort,—indeed that the very idea of a settlement at all, has become unpopular. The favorite notion just now is that, without discussing the question at all, we can await a favorable opportunity, and then pay England in her own coin, by applying her own principles of neutrality and serving her as she served us during our rebellion. So we hear proposals now that we should recognize the Cubans as belligerents, —allow the Fenians to fit out privateers in our ports, and thus subject English commerce to the fate which, through England's action, has overtaken ours.

It might be well to remember, however, that this is really accepting the action of England in a single case as having established a new rule of international law; for if we act upon such a rule we must do so, not because it suits our convenience or gratifies our resentments, but because it is, according to our view of the case, a fixed and settled rule of international law. But we have always denied it:—we complain of England for having introduced it, and are actually claiming damages of her for having acted upon it to our injury. We must utterly stultify ourselves to begin with and abandon the theories we have hitherto held on the subject, before we can satisfy our national sensibilities in the way proposed. Besides, we must take no action which we cannot justify in the eyes of other nations, on solid grounds of international law; and we fancy it would be somewhat difficult to do this, if we were to make England's conduct in the *Alabama* case, against which we have protested so strongly, the rule of our action under similar circumstances. Moreover England, as a matter of course, would never assent to such a view of the case. If in case of the Fenians, or any other case in which she is interested, we were to act thus toward her, she would unquestionably resent it even at the hazard of a war; and we should, therefore, gain nothing by such an undignified and unmanly evasion as the one proposed.

The injuries we suffered from England, in the view taken of them by Mr. SUMNER and the country generally, can be redressed only by the fullest apology and reparation, or by war. It is folly to fancy that England can be induced to acknowledge any violation of justice and right, or can be bullied into making reparation for a wrong she denies having ever done. She has consented to refer the matter to the decision of a mixed commission; and this is as far as she will consent to go. Any other reparation we may seek, can be had only at the cost of a war; and the sooner we take that view of the matter, and act accordingly, the sooner will the affair be settled.

Senator Trumbull on the Civil Service.

Senator TRUMBULL'S recently published account of the annoyances to which he was subjected during "the scenes and the scramble of last month," consequent upon the "periodical rotation" among office-holders, bears vitally upon the great Civil Service question which presents itself more and more urgently every day for solution. The first thing to be considered in the matter is, of course, that of honesty and efficiency in those appointed to office, and whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the extent to which the principle can be applied, or as to the arrangement of details, there cannot, we fancy, be any real doubt that those qualifications are best secured by bestowing appointments on carefully selected men, on a life tenure, only liable to dismissal on account of gross misbehavior or marked inefficiency. But there is another phase of the subject upon which Senator TRUMBULL'S remarks more particularly bear, and that is the waste of time and energy entailed upon Congressmen in pushing the claims of their friends to Government patronage every four years, and the consequent demoralization and loss of independence to those who have personally to apply for appointments on behalf of others. The first is the main point, but that urged by Senator TRUMBULL is one that must be kept in view during all discussions on the question of the organization of the Civil Service. The evil of dishonest, inefficient, or even merely inexperienced public servants is the pressing administrative question of the day; but at the same time, the reflex influence of the system upon the independence and usefulness to their country of Senators and Representatives is a matter not to be neglected in the consideration of future reforms.

In any steps which may be taken to establish a permanent Civil Service on the basis of entrance by competitive examination, and promotion by seniority and merit, it will be of great importance to consider carefully at the outset whether the competition shall be free and unrestricted, open to every American citizen of good moral character] under a certain age, and able to give the necessary securities, or whether the English system shall be followed, according to which two, three, or more candidates are nominated for every vacant appointment, and are then examined with a view to the selection of the most proficient. For the Indian Civil Service, which offers high salaries, high social position, and the chances of fame and distinction, and which consequently attracts young men of far greater mental calibre then the average run of those desirous of entering the Government offices at home, the system of absolutely free competition has been adopted with marked success. But for all clerkships in the various departments at home, the system of nominations is still retained, and only those who have interest enough to get their names favorably mentioned to the "Patronage Secretary of the Treasury," or some head of a department, can get the chance of competing.

It seems from the testimony of persons in England who have studied the subject, that this last system is far from working well, and its adoption would certainly perpetuate the evils of which Senator TRUMBULL complains. Instead of having an absolute appointment to make, Cabinet Ministers and others have now three conditional nominations, and as they all agree to keep up the idea that granting a nomination to compete for an appointment is as great a favor as giving the appointment itself formerly was, it follows that there is three times as much placehunting, three times as many people placed under obligations to M. P.'s, and M. P.'s placed under obligations to the Government three times as often as was formerly the case. Open competition is what we want here; "let the best man win," and when the much-desired and long-deferred reforms in the Civil Service do come, we hope that Senator TRUMBULL'S grievances and the evils of the present system in England will be duly taken into consideration. It is only through open competition that we can get rid of what Senator TRUMBULL expressively terms "ding-donging,"—by which rather than by "merit," "recommendation," or "impulse," offices are obtained.

The Compromise Movement in Virginia.

The Virginia Conservatives appear to be acting cautiously, wisely and in good faith. The movement begun by the Committee of Nine, whose appearance at Washington early in the Winter attracted a good deal of attention, reappears in the Richmond Convention, with a degree of strength that must command respect, and a moderation of purpose which promises satisfactory results. There are foolish men in the Convention, evidently—men to whom experience has brought no lesson and danger offers no warning; but their futile ultraism only brings into stronger light the general good sense of the majority. The folly of starting a third ticket, with the view of diverting those who were originally opposed to reconstruction from the second Republican organization, is appreciated. And as the great body of the white Virginians are anxious for the restoration of self-government to their State, and are prepared to acquiesce in the conditions of restoration laid down by Congress, there seems good ground for hoping that the Constitution will be adopted, shorn of its obnoxious provisions, and that a State organization will be effected under other auspices than those of Governor WELLS and his adherents.

The President, it is understood, will not identify Federal authority with either the Wells or the Walker ticket. Both are Republican, and he has no intention to take part against either. This determination is right. All General GRANT should be asked to do is to carry out the views expressed in his message to Congress, by providing for separate votes upon the essentials of the proposed Constitution and the proscriptive provisions, which are not essential; and that he will do this we have no doubt. For the rest, it is only necessary that the District Commander take care that the election be a free election—that all the voters of the State, black and white, have an opportunity or expressing their preferences without hindrance or molestation. These conditions fulfilled, as unquestionably they will be, the prospect seems clear. The only danger to be apprehended was the nomination of a third ticket, Democratic in its character, the result of which would have been either the total rejection of the Constitution, or its ratification with all the provisions that tend to make reconstruction odious. With this peril obviated, the issue at the polls will be between the extreme Republicans, with WELLS and the scalawags at their head, and the moderate (or Walker) Republicans, including the best men of the party, and with the main body of the Conservatives for the time active in their support. The result should not be uncertain.

Of course, an attempt will be made to fasten upon the Anti-Wells Republicans full responsibility for the political antecedents of those who for the time became their allies. The article we quoted from the Richmond *State Journal* exemplifies these tactics. "It makes no difference who or what the man may have been," we are told, "Republican or Democrat—once he accepts the nomination of the Conservative or Secession Party of Virginia, he is bound to enforce its policy." *Ergo*, because the opposition Republican ticket receives the support of men who were formerly Secessionists, the State Government which the combination may elect must enforce the obstructive policy. The Wells' section if the party naturally desires that this impression shall be widely spread: it damages their Republican opponents by arousing suspidons as to their trustworthiness and sincerity.

But the facts so far as known, do not warrant any such conclusion. True, the great body of the negroes are on the side of WELLS, The Northern adventurers who have gone into the State, relying upon their ability to secure the negroes' support, have joined their fortunes to his. On the other hand, it is certain that WALKER and his associates are tried and trusted Republicans, whose record will bear the closest scrutiny, and who bolted from the Petersburg Convention because the nomination of WELLS on the proscriptive platform was the work of the enemies of reconstruction, who adopted that method of accomplishing its defeat. The Walker wing, then, has the support of the White Republicans of the State. Its nominees are unobjectionable, personally or politically; and its platform substantially embodies the principles and objects which General GRANT in his message formally sanctioned. To allege that this platform loses its merits, and that these nominations lose their worth, because former rebels, now organizing themselves as Conservatives, render them support, is preposterous.

If the Conservatives sought positions on the Walker ticket, or made their support conditional upon changes in the policy to be upheld, the case would be different. The pretence of the *State Journal* would then have a semblance of reason and force. But nothing of the kind is attempted. The Conservatives declare their readiness to ratify the Constitution, universal negro suffrage and all, subject only to the expurgation, by separate votes, of the harsh and unnecessary provisions which Gen. SCHOFIELD denounced as abominations, and to which Gen. GRANT is known to be opposed. They are further prepared to take the Walker ticket as it is, and to strive for its success. With the motives that dictate this course we have at present nothing to do. We see only a willingness to coöperate in a manner which seems likely to secure the ratification of the Constitution, freed from offensive provisions, and the election of a Republican Government for the State, More than this it would not be proper to exact. For with such a Constitution as the success of the Walker policy implies, every essential requirement of the reconstruction acts will be realized, and the State will be qualified for restoration on a basis to which only malignant and selfish schemers can object.

The Religious Riots in Londonderry.

The Orangemen and Roman Catholics of Londonderry have been quarreling to their hearts' content—or rather as ferociously as they could reasonably have expected to be allowed to do. There is a point at which the military authorities cannot well avoid the unpleasant duty of interfering with the favorite recreation of the inhabitants of Ulster, but as we learn that the riot had assumed "fearful proportions" before it was suppressed, we may suppose it may be regarded as a success from the Irish point of view. We do not learn what was the origin of this fresh outbreak of the long and standing feud between the Protestants and Roman Catholics of the Maiden City, but we are probably safe in assuming that either some rabid Orangeman gave utterance to sinister anticipations as to the prospects of PIUS IX. in the next world, or that some fervid Roman Catholic expressed himself disrespectfully with regard to King WILLIAM III., of glorious, pious, and immortal memory. It takes very little time among such bellicose theologians as those of Ulster for a personal "argument" to develop into a general row, and yesterday it seems that the contest grew so fierce that nothing but a volley from the military availed to separate the opposing parties—"fighting like devils for conciliation, and hating one another for the love of God."

We hear again with regret of the renewal of these wretched broils, which reflect discredit on all concerned—on whichever party may happen to be the aggressor, on their opponents who are so ready to resort to violence *en masse*, and on the local authorities who suffer them to proceed to a pitch at which they cannot be checked without military force and the loss of life. Of course there will be accusations and counter-accusations bandied about between the two parties as to which shall be held responsible for the outbreak, and a mutual exasperation has been created which it will take long to allay. It is to be hoped that under the new order of things in Ireland the magistrates and others charged with the preservation of order will become sufficiently imbued with the spirit of religious tolerance, whatever their creeds, to be able to bring about more peaceful relations between the members of the two churches "militant" in Ireland, instead of, as is now too often the case, openly encouraging the fighting propensities of their respective factions.

The Public Bath Agitation.

The important subject of public baths is at present receiving the attention of a number of philanthropic people of this City, who have promised largely of their private means to carry their plans into execution, if a strong appeal to the Common Council, urging the erection of these establishments, shall be disregarded. The great necessity of a large number of conveniences of this kind for the advantage of our tenement-house population has long been felt. No more substantial benefit could be conferred upon the poor, and none that they would be more prompt to appreciate could be devised, than would ample and suitable accommodations for both fresh and salt water bathing. This fact is well understood by the corporate authorities of almost every large eity; and looking at the subject in its bearings upon public health and public morality, it is in the highest degree discreditable to New-York that her authorities have kept her so far in the background in this respect. Taking into account the fact that there are fifteen thousand tenement-houses in this City, in which are herded in confined and unwholesome apartments pearly half a million of human beings, it is an unpleasantly suggestive thing to know that for the most part these persons are unprovided with the means of proper ablution at home; and on turning elsewhere, they fail to find, from one end of the town to the other, any conveniences of the character which are so earnestly required.

The warm season will soon arrive, and this want of the denizens of the tenement-houses is soon to be felt in its severest form. If, therefore, there be any humanity and public spirit left in our Common Council, they will show it by establishing bathing-houses along the river fronts and in some of the more crowded portions of the City before the 1st of next June. The outlay need not be heavy, and upon the experience of Boston, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis and other cities, where accommodations of this sort are furnished to the poor, might be based a system which could be promptly put in practice.

We trust that the ladies and gentlemen who are now exhibiting so much energy in the agitation of this public bath question, may be able to convince the Common Council of the moral, material and healthful advantages which such establishments would confer upon their constituents.

MINOR TOPICS.

The "reform" called for in the memorial sent to the Collector, and published in the *Sun* of yesterday, and which is in relation to the delivery of goods *after appraisal* from the public store, is, as we are informed, *one exclusively within the province of the Collector to make.* That official having the positive control and direction of the matter complained of in the memorial, neither the appraiser, nor any officer connected with his department, is chargeable with the practice complained of therein. We feel confident that the Collector will give the matter his immediate attention.

Some of our Courts of law seem to be engaged in novel and curious business nowadays. A man named MUMLER is arraigned for swindling,—for obtaining money under the pretence that he makes photographic portraits of departed spirits. One would suppose that, if it were shown that he had made such pretences and taken money for such pictures, the case would be made out against him. In the practical affairs of life some things must be taken for granted, and one would suppose that the impossibility of photographing a *spirit* was one of them. But the Court goes gravely at work to prove by witnesses and the opinions of experts, not that the thing can be done but that it *cannot*, adding to the absurdity of attempting to prove anything at all about spirits, concerning which no one knows anything, the legal absurdity of trying to prove a negative. And as if to make the whole proceeding a still more glaring burlesque, we have P. T. BARNUM gravely examined on the nature of humbug,—and the special merits of JOYCE HETH and the Woolly Horse. But burlesques seem to be all the rage nowadays,—not only in our theatres, but in law Courts as well. We shall probably ere long have burlesque sermons and burlesque doctors, though nothing in this line can greatly outstrip the genuine originals.

We wish Senator SPRAGUE would go to work on his great task of enlightening the world, and stop talking about it. We have been now for weeks in the receipt of daily dispatches from Washington announcing that Senator SPRAGUE did not mean to be diverted, by this or by that, from his "great mission," but would prosecute his labor of instructing the universe without fear or favor from any quarter. Why, then, doesn't he do it? The universe is waiting very impatiently for his words of wisdom. "Leave your damnable faces, and *begin*."

It is not worth while for newspapers to try to break the friendship of GRANT for WASHBURNE by telling silly stories about either of these public functionaries. These attempts have been made every now and then during the past eight years, but they have all been failures.

The Prince of WALES has done a very good thing during his present tour in Egypt. He has induced the Pasha to undertake the stoppage of the slave trade of the Nile basin—a trade carried on by nefarious scoundrels who call themselves merchants, but are systematic traders in human beings, who are torn away from their homes and families by armed bands of miscreants or by the native chiefs, who are incited to commit the most horrible offence against humanity that man can perpetrate by the profits these traders supply. The Prince of Wales, before starting for the Nile, conversed with the Pasha on the subject, and the latter determined to equip a corps of horse and foot, to provide steamers and boats for the navigation of the Great Lake, and to put Sir SAMUEL BAKER, with power of life and death, and with *carte blanche* as to *matériel* and *personnel*, at the head of the whole expedition. We learn from the London *Times* that the intrepid English traveler has accepted the commission, and the Prince of Wales himself contributed handsomely to its expense.

A citizen writes us of another case of obstruction of the public highway in the following terms:

"Residents of Thirty-eighth-street, between Madison and Park avenues, are compelled to walk through at least four inches of contractors' clay to take the other side of the street, because they are erecting a house 'twenty-five by a hundred.' It is usual for them to be contented with two-thirds of the roadway, but this case is one of unparalleled audacity. The proper authorities, who in vain have been applied to, should promptly meet it as such."

The Republican members of the Spanish Cortes constitute a very small minority of the body, and on several occasions they have acted very foolishly. It is frequently charged in Spain that the Jesuits coöperate adroitly with this party; and it is supposed that the object of the Jesuits is to use the party as a means of overthrowing the Liberal institutions which have been established in Spain. They excite the revolutionary spirit of the Republicans, stimulate them to violent language and extravagant demands, and thus furnish a handle to the old Ultramontanist and Bourbon Parties. The proceedings in the Cortes on Wednesday, when a Republican member assailed Christianity, and when, after he was forbidden to proceed, the Republicans withdrew from the Chamber and subsequently raised a storm about the President, certainly look as if this failure to rule had been succeeded by a determination to ruin. It is to be hoped that the good sense of the large Liberal majority will be proof against the folly of the ultras.

In the Coffee case just tried before the Supreme Court, Judge BARNARD has decided that there were no grounds for the suit. On this, a hair-brained correspondent writes us to say that he thinks "had the Judge tried a pot of the coffee he would, doubtless, have found sufficient *grounds*."

Ex-Governor CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, says he would feel still prouder of his great State "if the thousands of wounded men who are at the corners of your streets grinding organs and picking up a scanty living by begging, were provided for." In like manner, and under like circumstances, we also should feel prouder of the great State of New-York. We hope General GRANT has not forgotten to give notice to the heads of departments, Custom-house functionaries, and other functionaries, that they should not reject a fit applicant for place because he has been maimed in the country's service.

The case of HAGGERTY, who was found dead in a Station-house cell in Brooklyn, and who had been incarcerated there after being severely assaulted in the street, has been passed on by a Coroner's jury. The verdict is of unusual length; and the Police Captain, two Sergeants and an officer are severely censured for their conduct toward the unfortunate man. In closing their verdict, the jury say:

"The evidence establishes the fact that prisoners are frequently treated with the greatest brutality and inhumanity while in the Station-house without the slightest excuse or necessity. Persons guilty of no crime but that of intoxication are knocked and beaten by the officers whose duty it is to protect them, and are then thrown in the cells as if they were the vilest brutes, with nothing but the bare floor to lie upon, while others taken to the Station-house in an insensible and dying condition, with evidence of violence upon them, are laid upon the bare stones or thrown in the cells like dogs, and thus, in many instances, left to die without medical aid. The frequent beating of prisoners upon their heads with clubs, the brutality practiced in the Station-house as revealed in this investigation, are disgraceful in the extreme, and should be stopped at once."

We would not give prominence to these statements but for the fact that we are afraid they are true.

"Somebody asks what becomes of our poor girls? Pretty much the same, we suppose, as becomes of our rich girls. They marry, eat, drink, sleep, rear children and die. A poor girl's life, in the main points, is not unlike that of the girl born to wealth. The end is certain to be very similar."—*Express.*

The *Express* is very much mistaken in supposing anything of the sort. No two things in the world can be more "unlike" than the "poor girl's life" and the life of the girl "born to wealth." The one,—surrounded by friends, never knowing want, or care or temptation, her mind educated, her taste refined, watched over, protected, cared for from her earliest childhood;—the other neglected, half-clothed, hungry, friendless, exposed to misery in every form, taught nothing, forced to drudge from morning to night to earn a scanty living, knowing nothing of the kindness of friends or the love which begets self-respect and inspires the courage and strength of character to defend and maintain it,—how can two paths be wider apart than those which two persons thus reared are compelled to walk? The same things may happen to both,—both may "eat, drink, sleep, marry, rear children and die;"—but even these commonplace incidents cease to be the same for both. Both may marry; but for the one marriage means increased comfort, love and care, and children are blessings and the sources of augmented happiness:—for the other marriage only increases the need of hard and wearing toil, and children are but added draughts upon health, strength and the courage which makes life endurable. Considering the enormous influence always exerted upon character by surrounding circumstances and the conditions of life, we scarcely know which is most wonderful, the departure of the daughters of the rich from the paths of virtue, or the adherence to it of the daughters of the poor.

Mr. HECKER, of this City, having generously resolved to set up a school for very young children in a crowded locality, we are reminded of the fact that a *creche*, or crib, as it is called in Paris, where it has existed for a quarter of a century, has been established in Marylebone, London, by Lady PETRE. At that place, any mother obliged to labor, may leave her infant during work hours, and have it properly taken care of. It is a beautiful piece of human charity, and might perhaps be connected with a system of schooling for those who are too young to go to the public schools. Children may learn good habits very early, and the neglect of them is a thing for which society always pays a terrible penalty in one way or other.

FINE ARTS.

The National Academy of Design.

The exhibitions of the National Academy have always been particularly strong in two departments of art—portraiture and landscape—and the present exhibition shows no falling off in either. In the former are to be found admirable works from the hands of PAGE, FAGNANI, STONE, HUNTINGTON, BAKER, EASTMAN JOHNSON, HICKS, and other artists of acknowledged ability and distinction. The portrait of HENRY WARD BEECHER, by PAGE, mentioned in a former article, certainly leads the rest as a work of art, in all the qualities that constitute a genuine portrait, in which mere outward likeness is combined with the most subtle expression of intellectual character; and next in order we should rank the portraits of FAGNANI, of which there are three in the present exhibition—a portrait of Mrs. DOREMUS, (No. 305,) a portrait of Mr. BLODGETT, (No. 314,) and a "portrait of a gentleman," (No. 374.) The Committee have done Mr. FAGNANI, themselves and the public the injustice to hang these pictures above the line—one of them, indeed, over a door, where it is seen to worst advantage. Mr. FAGNANI, it is true, is not a member of the Academy, but that is not a valid reason for putting his works where they cannot be seen; especially as there are on the line a number of pictures which might, with benefit to artist and visitors, be hung up to the ceiling or put in the garret. Mr. OLIVER STONE has several fine portraits in the exhibition; these are well placed, as they deserved, and will add to the already high reputation of the artist. We cannot speak favorably of GUY'S portrait of ELLIOTT, which is a trivial work altogether unworthy of GUY'S fine talents and increasing reputation.

A. B. DURAND, the venerable ex-President of the Academy—whose membership dates back to 1826—has two pictures in this exhibition, the sight of which carries one back in memory to twenty years ago, before the influence of the new school in landscape painting had begun to be felt in this country. Totally unlike the works of the present generation of landscape painters, they have peculiar merits of their own, and a certain tone of refinement and repose that to many is far more pleasing than are the brilliant and startling effects of the present style. We understand that Mr. DURAND means to retire from the practice of his art, and that these interesting works are intended as his farewell contribution to the Academy exhibitions—a fact which clothes them with additional interest.

A work by EASTMAN JOHNSON, No. 196, in the East Room, attracts great attention for its admirable qualities of drawing, composition and color. The figures of the elder persons are somewhat constrained, but nothing could be more natural than the action of the little child, laying its hand on grandpapa's arm, to attract his attention from the newspaper. The accessories are painted with realistic fidelity and scrupulous devotion to truth of detail.

It is difficult to understand Mr. HUNTINGTON'S motive in painting such a work as "Science and Art," (No. 277.) It represents an old man, with a fine intellectual countenance, holding an open book, filled with geometrical figures, to which he tries to call the attention of a handsome young lady. She in turn directs his attention to a tablet, on which is painted a religious picture. The work is admirably painted, but lacks meaning. The same remark is true also of Mr. HUNTINGTON'S picture called "Sowing the Word," (No. 290,) which represents an amiable old gentleman reading the Bible to two ladies, one of whom listens with reverent attention, while the other (who, we suppose, represents worldly frivolity,) seems to find it very dull amusement, and appears to be making signals to some one—an impatient lover, perhaps. Mr. HUNTINGTON would do well to stick to portraits, pure and simple, and leave religious art alone.

"The Close of a Cloudy Day," (No. 229,) by H. W. ROBBINS, is not equal to a landscape which has just left the artist's studio, representing an attractive view on the Connecticut River, but it displays good qualities of color.

"Morning on the Lake," (No. 230,) by H. D. MARTIN, is an attractive and meritorious work. It represents a lonely mountain lake, surrounded with broken woods coming close to its sedgy banks. In the shallow water lies an old canoe. The light is just breaking on the mountain sides, and the whole picture is filled with a sense of morning.

"The Manchester Coast," (No. 187,) by WINSLOW HOMER, is not an agreeable picture. It has an unfinished appearance in color and details of drawing that vexes the eye.

For BEARD'S "Raining Cats and Dogs" (No. 41) we cannot find words to express our hearty detestation, and we cannot but feel surprise that an artist capable of such excellent work as Mr. BEARD has done should perpetrate such a monstrosity on canvas. There is neither wit nor humor in the picture, and if Mr. BEARD values his reputation, he will take the work home and speedily efface it.

Miscellaneous Art Notes.

A year or more ago a French artist, in conversation with Mr. FAGNANI, took occasion to speak in a slighting manner of the beauty of American women. He admitted that they were pretty enough, but asserted, at the same time, that none of the *classic* types of beauty could be found among them. Mr. FAGNANI maintained the opposite opinion, and ventured the statement that among American ladies could be found the most perfect types of classic beauty in the world. In order to show the truth of his opinions, in the most practical and conclusive manner, he has since then induced nine young American ladies to sit to him as models for pictures of the Muses. In carrying out this idea, he has painted pure portraits, allowing himself no deviation into the ideal, except in the draperies, which, of course, have to follow the classic, and not the fashionable styles of the present time; for we cannot imagine even a Grecian Muse with a "Grecian bend." Had Mr. FAGNANI painted his Muses from imagination, he could hardly have invented more perfect embodiments of the classic ideal than he has found in the faces of these American ladies, most of whom are well known in the f

grand musical festival at Boston, after which it will be brought back to New-York and placed on exhibition in one of our galleries. It will excite no little interest, both from the novelty of the idea and the truly artistic and admirable manner in which it is wrought out.

This evening JEROME THOMPSON's "Old Oaken Bucket," "Home, Sweet Home," "The Captive Child" and "Paddle your own Canoe," will be sold at auction at the Fifth-avenue Art Gallery. The sale will be without reserve.

Mr. PRANG has just published a very good chromo-lithograph of BROWN's "Crown of New-England," the picture which was purchased by the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to this country.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE "MESSE SOLENNELLE" AT THE ACADEMY.

Anticipated by European audiences by a few weeks only, metropolitan lovers of music listened for the first time, last evening, to ROSSINI's "Messe Solennelle." The work was interpreted at the Academy of Music in presence of an assemblage that filled the house, and bestowed upon the performance an unbroken attention. It is pleasant to record these facts at the outset of the brief reference we propose to make, at present, to Mr. STRAKOSCH's enterprise. Their existence indicates a disposition on the part of the public to encourage, by substantial aid and cheering interest, efforts rude as the one that has resulted in the bringing out of the *maestro's* posthumous composition. That disposition once again proven, will, of course, have for effect a constant endeavor on the part of *impresarii* to improve the character of their performances. It is impossible not to feel grateful to Mr. STRAKOSCH for his attempt, even if the absolute perfection of its details cannot be chronicled. The "Messe" itself we do not now intend to describe. A gigantic work, it calls for more comments than one single hearing suggests or the incidents of a first night leave time to indite. Its interpretation, satisfactory in some respects, was mediocre in others. An orchestra remarkable in point of numbers and proficiency, and under the conductorship of Mr. MARETZEK, quite overbalanced a small chorus notably deficient in fresh voices. Not only on this account did some impressive choral movements fall of much of their effect, but the beauty of the superb fugue closing the first part, so far as the share of the vocal masses were concerned, was seriously lessened. Of the soloists, Signor ANTONUCCI bore off the honors. His elaborate *Quoniam*, and his part singing in the concerted passages, won deserved approval. Miss KELLOGG did not acquit herself of her very difficult task with her wonted felicity, until the "Messe" was all but ended, when her admirable execution of the *Crucifixus* secured the first and one of the few *encores* of the evening. The others were elicited by the magnificent *Sanctus*, exhibiting, in marked contrast, the unison delivery by the soloists of "Hosanna in Excelsis," and the smooth responses of "Benedictus" by the chorus, and by Mme. TESTA's "O Salutaris," which was rendered with genuine skill. Signor BORTTI was the tenor, and sang with taste and correctness, but with less sentiment than the order of the music called for. More than this we need not say, reserving our views of the merits of the "Messe" for a special presentation. Its repetition this evening will doubtless give less opportunity for unfavorable criticism than must all initial performances of similar magnitude.

Complimentary Concert.

Mr. HENRY MILLARD, a singer and a composer, whose name has long been familiar to the public, is to be the recipient of a testimonial concert this evening. The affair occurs at Steinway Hall, and will be cooperated in by Mme. PAREPA-ROSA. Mr. J. F. HALL, Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, Mr. CARL ROSA, Mr. D. F. TULLY, Mr. G. W. COLBY, and, of course, by Mr. MILLARD himself. The programme is one of general interest, and will include Mr. MILLARD's newest song, "The Return," now to be heard in the concert-room for the first time.

WASHINGTON.

The Forthcoming Debt Statement—Indian Matters—The President on a Pleasure Excursion.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 29.

The debt statement, which will be promptly issued on the 1st prox., will show a decrease of about three millions of dollars. The interest on the May five-twenties, nearly twenty-four millions, is not charged up until after the 1st inst.; nor is this interest, which now appears in the aggregate of the debt every month, deducted from the total until the next statement, at which time the public may look for a large decrease in the debt, not only from this cause, but from largely-increased receipts of internal revenue.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Official information from the Wachita country is to the effect that General W. B. HAZEN is succeeding admirably in his management of Indians. All of the latter in that district are in his charge, and some 7,000 have put themselves under his care upon the reservation. The Perry-Fuller ring has been driven from that country, and disbursement of the large sums appropriated by Congress for feeding those Indians is made under direction of General HAZEN himself, and it now appears that the increased amounts needed for that purpose were called for because the Indians have doubled in number at that point since the enumeration of the Peace Commission was made.

EXCURSION ON THE POTOMAC.

President GRANT and Mrs. GRANT and family, Secretaries COX and RAWLINS, Attorney-General HOAR, Secretary BORIE, Marshal SHARP and Mrs. SHARP, General DENT, General BABCOCK and family, Mr. MOTLEY and his Secretary of Legation, General BADEAU, Hon. SAMUEL HOOPER and others went on an excursion this morning down the river to Mount Vernon, on the side-wheel steamer *Tallapoosa*. The distinguished party was received at the Navy-yard by a company of marines, when the prescribed Presidential salute of seventeen guns was fired. Admiral PORTER, who was on board, pointed out to the President and party at the wharf the monitor *Saugus*, which is nearly ready for sea, the *Mahopac*, and one or two other of the lesser craft. The steamer drew too much water to go in to the landing place, and the party were carried ashore in small boats. An hour was spent in visiting the various points of interest, such as the tomb of WASHINGTON, the old dwelling-house and the adjoining gardens. An elegant collation was served on board the *Tallapoosa*, and the boat reached Washington about 5 o'clock. The President took considerable pride in showing the fine points of a pair of horses, the gift of a New-York gentleman before his inauguration, which were in waiting to take him to the Executive Mansion.

THE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

The army orders issued yesterday by General SHERMAN, resuming the recruiting service, do not possess the slightest war significance, as some papers and persons appear to imagine. Inquiry at the War Department to-day on this subject elicited the information that the regiments are far below their minimum strength, and that the full complement is far from being filled up. Even by the recent consolidation it was also discovered within the last few weeks that the terms of service of nearly three-fourths of the rank and file will have expired within twelve months, and that unless recruiting was resorted to the country would be absolutely without soldiers in a year and a half. This is the only reason for the resumption of recruiting. It has nothing whatever to do with Cuba, with Mexico, with the *Alabama* claims, or even with the Indians, and all stories to the contrary are pure fictions intended to create distrust and alarm for very manifest objects.

MINISTER HALE.

Hon. JOHN P. HALE, Minister at Madrid, sent a cable dispatch to Senator SUMNER yesterday, saying: "The attack on me by PERRY in his letter of March 2 is false. I have the documents to prove it, and in a few days will send them to you."

THE CABINET MEETING.

The semi-weekly Cabinet meeting will take place to-morrow, at noon. The President telegraphed yesterday to his absent Cabinet Ministers, requesting their attendance on to-morrow, when it is expected they will all be present.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Pacific Railroad Commission, of which General WARREN is Chairman, will file their report of the examination of the line from Omaha to California early next week. After its examination the President will announce the names of the new Commission authorized under the act at the last day of last session.

INDIAN PURCHASES.

General PARKER, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, left for New-York to-night to make the usual Spring purchases for the use of the Bureau. He will be met there by Wm. E. DODGE and one or two other gentlemen who, under recent acts of Congress, have been designated to act as unpaid Commissioners, to exercise joint authority in these purchases.

THE TREASURY BUILDING.

In consequence of the completion of all the work on the Treasury extension, with the exception of some of the marble work, all the mechanics and laborers employed on the same will be discharged on Saturday next, except a few of the marble workers. This discharge will embrace nearly 150 workmen.

SITUATION WANTED.

Prior to the closing of the Department on Tuesday there were thirty-five applications for the vacancy caused by the sudden death of the colored laborer, ROBERT FORD, who died at 2 o'clock that afternoon.

TEXAN AFFAIRS.

Hon. GEO. W. PASCHAL has published a pamphlet address to the people of the State of Texas, announcing himself a candidate for the United States Senate. Among other things, he declares in favor of a ratification of the new Constitution by the people; the election of none but Republicans to the State offices and to Congress; the election of ANDREW J. HAMILTON as Governor, and the removal of the disabilities of every friend of the General Government.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts from April 19 to the 24th, inclusive:

Boston	$493,349
New-York	2,671,839
Philadelphia	201,598
Baltimore	233,210
San Francisco, from March 22 to 31	301,220
Total	$3,871,116

ARMY AND NAVY.

Naval Changes—The Military Bureau Dissolved—Assignments of Officers.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 29.

Captain Robert H. Wyman has been detached from the command of the *Ticonderoga* and placed on waiting orders. The following also have been detached from the *Ticonderoga* and placed on waiting orders: Lieutenant-Commanders Augustus P. Cooke, A. T. Snell, George N. Wadleigh and William H. Whiting; Ensigns W. S. McCunnegle, Henry C. Hunter and E. H. C. Leutze; Assistant Surgeon Wunderlich and Chief-Engineer George F. Kutz. Ensigns W. W. Gillpatrick and H. W. McKee have been detached from the *Ticonderoga* and ordered to Washington for examination for promotion. Captain John C. Febiger has been detached from the Shenandoah and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant-Commanders Smith W. Nichols, T. A. McCarty and Charles S. Cotton, Surgeon A. C. Rhodes and Chief Engineer R. M. Bartleman have been detached from the Shenandoah and placed on waiting orders. Acting-Assistant Paymaster C. M. Guild has been detached from the Shenandoah and ordered to render his accounts for settlement, at the expiration of which time he is regarded as mustered out of the service. Commander C. H. Baldwin is detached from duty as navigation officer of the Navy-yard at Mare Island, and is ordered to duty as ordnance officer at that yard. Commander S. R. Franklin is detached from the Navy-yard at Mare Island and ordered to command the *Mohican*. Lieutenant-Commander Hatfield is detached from the command of the *Unadilla* and placed on waiting orders. Fleet-Surgeon J. D. Miller is detached from the North Atlantic Squadron and ordered home. Surgeon Charles Martin is detached from the *Ticonderoga* and ordered to duty as Fleet-Surgeon of the North Atlantic Squadron. Lieutenant Isaac Hazlett is detached from the *Michigan* on the 1st of June and ordered to the *Lancaster* on the 15th of June.

Lieutenant-Commander W. H. Dana, to Washington, D. C., for promotion. Lieutenant George W. Delong, to the *Lancaster* on the 15th of June. Lieutenant O. F. Heyerman, to the *Michigan*, on the 1st of June.

The following distribution is made of officers comprising the Bureau of Military Justice, and will report where assigned as early as practicable:

Brevet Major-General Holt, Judge-Advocate General, at Headquarters of the army; Brevet Brigadier-General W. McK. Dunn, Assistant Judge-Advocate General to the Secretary; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Guido N. Lieber, Judge-Advocate for the Department of Dakota; Major Dewitt Clinton, Judge-Advocate for the Department of the South; Major H. B. Burnham, Judge-Advocate for the First Military District of Virginia; Major Thomas F. Barr and Major H. P. Curtis, office of the Judge-Advocate General, (temporary;) Major Henry Goodfellow, Fifth Military District.

The President has directed the dissolution of Retiring Boards at San Francisco, of which General Ord is President; at St. Louis, of which General Graham is President; at New-York, of which General McDowell is President, and at Washington, of which General Hardie is President.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The officers belonging to these Boards will join their proper stations.

The following named officers are assigned to duty at the War Department, and will report to the Secretary of War: Brevet Major Generals Daniel Butterfield, W. S. Ketchum, John E. Smith, Wager Swayne, Brevet Brigadier General W. McK. Dunn, and Colonel Oscar A. Mack.

The following-named officers are relieved from duty in the Freedmen's Bureau; they are all Assistant Commissioners for the State opposite names; Brevet Major-Generals J. J. Reynolds, Texas; Charles H. Smith, Arkansas; A. Ames, Mississippi; Brevet Colonel John R. Edie, South Carolina; Lieutenant-Colonel Charles E. Compton, North Carolina; James Thompson, Tennessee.

Brevet Major-General Charles H. Smith, Colonel of the Nineteenth Infantry, and Brevet Colonel John R. Edie, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth Infantry, have been ordered to join their regiments.

THE ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

Review by General Sherman of the Batteries at the Fortress Monroe School—Presentation of Diplomas to the Graduates.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, April 27.

General W. T. SHERMAN, accompanied by Colonel AUDENRIED, A. D. C., arrived here this morning from Washington, for the purpose of being present at the closing exercises of the annual examination of the Artillery School, and presenting the diplomas to those of the officers who have just graduated. He was met at the wharf by the General commanding and staff, and a number of the officers of the school, who accompanied him into the fort. At 9 o'clock A. M. a salute of seventeen guns was fired in honor of his arrival, and at 10 A. M. the troops were reviewed by General SHERMAN. He made a close inspection of the men, examined their quarters, and became thoroughly acquainted with everything about the fort. The General expressed himself highly pleased with everything he saw, and shortly afterward repaired to headquarters, where he received the officers of the school and their friends. At 5 o'clock in the evening the band of the Artillery School stationed themselves in front of their hall, where the diplomas were to be presented, and began playing some beautiful operatic music.

General BARRY made a short but pertinent address to the officers of the School. He spoke of the past year as being one of hard study to them, but hoped they had profited by their sojourn here, and in after years would look back with pride and pleasure upon the time spent at this post. He alluded to the fact that in a few days the officers would leave to rejoin their respective regiments, and hoped they would still continue to study and advance in the noble science of artillery. He expressed his regret at parting with them, and hoped that success and promotion might attend them.

General SHERMAN then stepped forward to the table on which were placed the diplomas, and said:

"That before going through the mechanical operation of presenting each man with his diploma, he had a few words to say to them, though he did not come here with the intention of making a speech. He came here to see the Artillery School. It had been organized when he was out West. He had read the orders under which it was organized, but had given it little thought at the time. He thought the young men of the present day should be thankful for the opportunity thus offered by our Government for the improvement of their minds in this branch of the service. He regretted that such a school was not in existence when he was young, and wished that he knew as much about artillery as some of these now before him. He urged the officers not to drop their studies when they left the school, but to keep at it, and both by study and observation keep pace with the times in which we live. He could well remember when a twenty-four-pounder was a very large gun. Now, they had ten and fifteen-inch guns, throwing shot and shell of ponderous weight, and it required a great deal of time and study to keep up with the improvements in this enlightened age. He charged them all to sustain the reputation for which the old regular army was so famous, and that upon their individual exertions this all depended."

After a few further remarks pertinent to the occasion, he proceeded to call the roll of the graduating class, and presented each with his diploma, as follows:

J. M. K. Davis, Second Lieutenant, First Artillery; J. P. Granger, First Lieutenant, First Artillery, Brevet Major; T. P. Thomburgh, Second Lieutenant, Second Artillery; B. F. Rittenhouse, First Lieutenant, Fifth Artillery, Brevet Major; J. L. Pierson, First Lieutenant, Third Artillery; G. B. Rodney, First Lieutenant, Third Artillery; J. W. Dillenbeck, First Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery; B. Howe, Second Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery, Brevet Captain; T. D. Schenck, Second Lieutenant, Second Artillery; O. E. Wood, Second Lieutenant, Fifth Artillery; H. C. Danes, Second Lieutenant, Third Artillery; B. H. Hazleton, First Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery; H. M. Jones, Second Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery; A. E. Clarke, First Lieutenant, Third Artillery; C. P. Kain, First Lieutenant, First Artillery, and Brevet Major; C. Te Bessel, First Lieutenant, Second Artillery, and Brevet Captain; B. F. Ryan, First Lieutenant, Second Artillery.

The General then expressed himself as highly pleased with the proficiency which the officers had attained, and stated that they had accomplished even more than he had anticipated.

The officers of the School will all leave in a day or two, for their new field of duty, and others will come to take their places. When the new officers arrive they will be thoroughly examined on all the different branches, in order to arrive at a proper estimate of their progress during the coming season.

THE GOLD HILL CALAMITY.

Partial Exploration of the Comstock Mines—The Scene of the Underground Conflagration—Thrilling Experience and Narrow Escape—Condition of the Recovered Bodies.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

GOLD HILL, Nevada, Tuesday, April 13—11 A. M.

At 4 P. M. yesterday the first body from the 280-feet level was brought up, swathed in canvas, mummy-like. The men say they recognized it beyond doubt as that of JOHN O'BRIEN. The stench was terrible, and in a few seconds filled the great hall containing the hoisting machinery of the Crown Point, and was felt on the hillside as far as the Yellow Jacket works. It was quickly got into the box prepared for it without being examined on the surface, screwed down and removed to the open air. The news had reached Mrs. O'BRIEN, and she met the procession bearing the remains outside. The scene was most terrible. Her manifestations of grief were loud and uncontrollable. The women around her showed little more self-restraint than she did. The widow first begged and then demanded to see her husband. Superintendent JONES' remonstrances were not regarded, and it was long before her friends could be convinced of the folly, inhumanity and indecency of allowing a person in her state of mind to come in contact with the remains in the disgusting condition they were in. For a time she was pacified, but later in the evening, excited by the sympathy of mistaken friends, she sent messengers demanding that the managers of the mine should not withhold her husband's corpse from her.

Half an hour later Foreman HANK SMITH went down again and brought up K. RYAN's body, which was got away as quickly as possible.

There is a drift from the Kentuck shaft to a point in the connection between Crown Point and Yellow Jacket. One Scheckel, the former, Colonel WINTERS, Superintendent of the Yellow Jacket, proposed sending his foreman, KELLOGG, down the Kentuck, so as to explore the 700-feet level behind the cave reported by the firemen, who went down the Crown Point. Water was turned down the Kentuck to cool the steam and cool the shaft for this purpose, and then a lighted candle was sent down to the bottom, 700 feet. In the meantime underground foreman ANDREWS went, unknown to the people at the Kentuck, down the Crown Point, to the 700-feet level, and knowing the mine better than the firemen, got past the caved ground, and traveled along the foot of the Kentuck shaft 175 feet. At the latter place they found a body (GLASSON'S) lying in a sump, with arms outstretched. They dragged him aside, that he might not be crushed by the descending cage. On their return to the Crown Point they saw two timbers burning. A few minutes later, Engineer GIBSON and foreman KELLOGG went down the Kentuck and traveled over the same ground to the Crown Point. They had to step over the body, but reported no signs of living fire. When they returned, they were much surprised to find that they had been forestalled from the Crown Point. ANDREWS was quite exhausted by this last trip, and so was Chief Engineer GIBSON. The latter at one time almost abandoned the hope of getting out alive.

While the firemen were getting buckets and detailing a party to extinguish the fire on the 700-feet level, another set went down to the 800-feet level and made a further exploration. MARTIN CLONEY's cousin was one. He went direct to the place where CLONEY was supposed to be. He found his clothes, but no trace of the man; but found signs of a large fire and red hot embers. The smoke was advancing, and they returned to the surface much exhausted.

In the meantime, GLASSON's body was recovered from the Kentuck shaft. Firemen quickly extinguished the fire on the 700-feet level, but the smoke and gas rapidly increased to the 800-feet level. The firemen got out their hose, and after attaching it at intervals to the hoisting rope in the south compartment, got 800 feet down, and then carried four sections of hose into the drift. They reached the fire, but were driven back by the smoke. While the hose was being got down, Superintendent JONES ordered the steam pipe to be attached to the air-pump, and the connection with the blower cut off, and the air-tube to be cut at the 800-feet level, and by lengths of air pipe borrowed from the Jacket, to carry steam directly to the fire. It was evident at 6 or 7 o'clock that the firemen, however daring and indefatigable, could not suppress the fire, and it is doubtful whether any after were needed. At Mr. JONES went down himself, and instructed the firemen to take up, and his own men how to make, the connection for turning on steam.

In the mean time the Kentuck and Yellow Jacket shafts had both been closed, and preparations made for turning on their steam pipes again as before. The getting up of the hose and fixing pipes 100 feet into the drift was a most dangerous undertaking. Almost every cage that came up brought with it men who had fainted. Every signal of the bell was looked for with intense anxiety, and there was a general feeling of dread that some new catastrophe should occur. The doctor was kept busy attending to the sick. Miners who had spent half their lives underground lay gasping like dying men. Others reeled like drunken men. Those who had been engaged in getting up bodies vomited from time to to time. Engineer GIBSON had to go home, ANDREW and JAMES, underground foremen, were ill, and HANK SMITH was not in a condition to make another trip.

This state of affairs protracted the work very much. At length Mr. JONES went down again with one man to hurry up the firemen and complete the work at the steam pipe. The firemen got out their hose, and while Mr. JONES was in the pump-shaft, rung themselves up. Jones and one man were left below. He was driving the last blows which would turn the stream on the 800, and into the level where the fire was, when the man who was holding four candles shouted, "Come away! Come away!" Mr. JONES replied: "Two or three more blows will fix it;" and in another second all the lights were out, and they were left in complete darkness 800 feet below the surface, surrounded by a deadly vapor which might cause them to swoon and fall perhaps 300 feet to the bottom, or die where they were any moment. Mr. JONES crawled through the woodwork into the station above, and both got into the cage. The man with him had strength to ring the bell and clasp the iron bar at the top of the cage.

All this time—perhaps twenty minutes only, though on the top it seemed hours—those above were in fear that something had happened, and that those below would not reach the surface alive; and while there was hardly an experienced miner in a fit condition to go down again. Mr. JONES, as they started up, found his companion reeling, and grasped him by the waist. As they came past the 700-feet level, the gusts of gas which came out made JONES himself reel. He was dizzy for some hours after he reached the surface. His companion lay stretched on the floor, hovering between life and death for an hour, the doctor for some time fearing a fatal result. Two minutes more would have finished the work; and though the men felt that the chances were ten to one against the next party who went down would not all if any return alive, would have gone had they been asked; but the Superintendent determined, with the concurrence of all the experienced miners and engineers around, to risk no more life, and the mine was closed.

In sealing the Yellow Jacket shaft at the level of a tunnel into Gold Hill-street, 180 feet down, two men swooned and were brought to the surface to all appearances dead. In their case a fatal result was feared for some time.

The fire originated in the Yellow Jacket 800-feet level, as it appears, 135 feet north of the Kentuck line. It followed the main openings, running along the track floors to the Kentuck and Yellow Jacket line, where there was a winze and tunnel forty feet long without any timbers, with a descent of twenty feet. The flames must have leaped this distance, then run along the 300-track floor of the Kentuck by a gangway on the line of the Crown Point and Kentuck; thence up the gangway to an old level; thence very furiously along the Crown Point main drift to the shaft, where it was checked at a critical moment by shutting down all the shafts between the 700 and 600 feet levels.

The Crown Point has no ore to work. The Kentuck has ore to work between the 700 and 800 feet levels; but the mine is so dry and the rock so firm that no serious damage can have resulted, except burning out the track floor timbers. No greater hardihood; no higher humanity; no truer courage and devotion to each other; to the foremen and Superintendents, and to the companies which employed them, and for whom they work, was ever shown than by the miners of the Crown Point, Kentuck and Yellow Jacket Mines, and the members of the Gold Hill Fire Department.

THE COAL MINERS.

Action of the Hyde Park Miners in Favor of Suspension.

From the Scranton (Penn.) Republican, April 29.

A large number of miners met last evening in Fellows' Hall, Hyde Park, to take into consideration the great question of to-day in the mining districts—suspension. Speeches were made by several persons, some opposing and others urging that they join in the movement for suspension.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Wilkesbarre, gave a very long speech. He said the question was greatly misconstrued. It was not a question of basis, but of suspension. He considered this meeting important. Everybody watched it. The workmen did, and so did the monopolies. The monopolies were using every means to sever Hyde Park from the Association. He stated that the talk about equalization between Schuylkill and Luzerne in the production of coal was all nonsense. Hyde Park was throwing cold water into the face of every workingman outside of it. The lower counties had a most beautiful organization, everything complete. Even Luzerne was organized, with the exception of Hyde Park. Would Hyde Park stand aloof while the others were on duty? Would they work while the lower counties were idle? Hyde Park was the centre of the intelligence of the mining class, and its help was needed. He thought suspension would not hurt. The companies fattened it, with the exception, perhaps, of one large company in this district. The suspension is a fixed fact. The order has gone forth. The day is fixed. If Hyde Park should refuse, the suspension would nevertheless take place. The bogus auction sales at New-York have been the ruling and ruining power of the workingmen. Why should we patronize monopoly? If Hyde Park refuses to cooperate, the monopoly will have it its own way. Luzerne miners could do nothing, and they would have to join the "Molly Maguires" of Schuylkill before they could assert their rights as workingmen. Mr. WILLIAMS then gave the meeting some statistics as to the production of coal and the rate of supply and demand, and from these argued that a suspension was the only salvation for a healthy state of the market. After other general remarks he stated that in less than four weeks in the anthracite coal fields, on a single morning—a beauty of organization unknown outside of the army—thirty thousand miners would obey the word of command. He would have a suspension first, and then the other difficulties would be settled.

A council will be held at Hazleton in three days after the date of suspension.

After considerable discussion the following motion was put:

"That we shall not suspend without a basis." This motion was lost. Another motion was put:

"That we comply with the adjoining counties, and suspend."

Carried by a large majority.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

Execution of Lewis Lane, the Wife Poisoner at Pittsburg, Penn.—He is Accused of Having Poisoned Five Wives—His Refusal to Confess.

LEWIS LANE, the negro convicted of wife-poisoning, was executed at Pittsburg, Penn., yesterday, about one o'clock. He had been married six times, and five of his wives are dead, all but one having died under suspicious circumstances, and three of them under circumstances that were exceedingly so. For the murder of his sixth he suffered death yesterday. The fifth wife escaped, and succeeded in sending her husband to the penitentiary for six years. She is now living in Brownsville, in good health.

On Wednesday several members of the Press were admitted to the cell of the prisoner, but the interview, as with all former ones, was not very satisfactory, so far as the procuring of news was concerned. When the party entered the cell LANE consigned to their use, as seats, the chair, the trunk and the bed, and quietly seated himself on the steam pipe which runs through the apartment, in a way that while plainly said, "Gentlemen, if you have come here out of curiosity you will not be very well satisfied." LANE appeared more nervous than at any time since his confinement, and moved about as though he was ill at ease and was beginning to realize the terrible doom which awaited him. After some general remark as to the prisoner's health, and his being resigned to his fate, in which the talking was all done by the visitors, the following question was asked with a view of obtaining some facts concerning his early life:

Q.—Some of the papers have stated that you were born in Rockingham County, Va., and others that you were born in Loudon County; which is correct? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Do you still protest your innocence of the crime of which you have been convicted? A.—I have nothing further to say about that: I am going to hang for it, and do not care to discuss the matter.

Q.—Do you not think that you had a fair trial? A.—Certainly I do not. [This was said in a scornful and derisive manner.].

Q.—We have understood that there was some difficulty about obtaining witnesses: that there were gentlemen of respectability where you formerly resided who would have testified as to your good character, and this might have had weight with the jury as the case stood. A.—Yes, that is perhaps the case, but it is of no use now; it is too late—too late.

Q.—It is the desire of the Press of this city to do you justice in the matter, and if you wish to make any statement of your side of the case, it would be cheerfully published. A.—I have no statement to make; the statements have all been made. It don't make any difference about the matter now.

Q.—It would be natural to suppose that a person in the situation in which you are placed would be anxious to have the public entertain as favorable an opinion as possible concerning your case? A.—I don't care what the people think; it can make no difference with me, and I don't care what the papers say about me.

The party soon after withdrew, assuring the prisoner that they did not visit him out of curiosity, but simply as a duty. He was evidently pleased to see them depart, and shook hands with them more cordially when they left than when they entered.

During the imprisonment LANE had been apparently indifferent to his fate, but on Wednesday night he was completely unnerved, and wept for some time. His spiritual adviser, a Catholic priest, was unceasing in his ministrations, and to all appearances finally brought the extraordinary criminal to a realization of his position.

The prison authorities, fearful of his committing suicide, placed him under strict surveillance during the night.

He rose at an early hour yesterday morning, and appeared cheerful, almost to exuberancy. He did not entertain the slightest hope of reprieve, and seemed to be of an easy conscience. Much of the morning he spent in prayer.

About 12 o'clock the warrant for the execution was read to the condemned man, and soon after, supported by Father KERR and another priest, the prisoner was conducted toward the scaffold through a door leading directly into the yard. He evinced no agitation, and did not have to be supported as he mounted the dread instrument of death. In his hand was a crucifix, through which he passed repeatedly. After ascending the scaffold, he prayed with his spiritual advisers, and then bade them good-by. He also shook Sheriff CLULEY's hand very hertily. He was, for the second time, asked if he had anything to say to those assembled. He answered no, and continued to follow the priests in recitation of the Litany.

After being pinioned, and before the cap was drawn over his face, LANE smiled repeatedly. He was very calm on the scaffold, the cap was drawn over his face, and shortly before 1 o'clock the sheriff pulled a rope which drew back a bolt and LANE's body fell about five feet. His hands clinched convulsively once and all was over. After hanging twenty-seven minutes the body was cut down. The sad work was done quietly and unostentatiously. The execution was delayed considerably, owing to the precaution taken by the officials to have everything secure.

A son by one of his former wives refused to visit him, saying that he poisoned his mother, and he justly deserved to die on the gallows.

The Case of Mr. C. E. Detmold.

It will be remembered that on the 7th of April, 1867, this gentleman was charged with having conspired with CHARLES O. MCCORD, a book-keeper in his employ, to defraud the Central Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company. Mr. DETMOLD had been the President of that Company and agent for the sale of its coal for many years, and, in 1866, several accounts made up by the book-keeper, and by him submitted to Mr. DETMOLD for signature, and signed by him, and subsequently rendered to the Company, were found to contain serious errors in not crediting the Company with the entire proceeds of coal sold. Differences ensued upon the discovery of these errors between Mr. DETMOLD and the Board of Directors. Immediately upon being informed of the errors Mr. DETMOLD demanded an investigation at their hands, and directed credit to be given to the Company for all the items which had been withheld by the book-keeper in the account. After this there remained a considerable balance still due to Mr. DETMOLD, for which he brought a civil suit against the Company on the 27th of March, 1867. On the day following, four of the directors—Mr. HARRY CONRAD, the President, and Messrs. ISAAC C. KENDALL, CHAS. L. ANTHONY and JAS. HOY—appeared before Police Justice LEDWITH, and made oath to a complaint preferring a criminal charge against Mr. DETMOLD. Ten days afterward, upon a warrant issued on that complaint, Mr. DETMOLD was arrested; on the following day he appealed to his friends and the public in a published card, as follows:

CARD FROM MR. C. E. DETMOLD.

TO THE PUBLIC: A base attempt has been made by certain individuals of the Central Coal Company to injure me by instituting criminal proceedings against me for a conspiracy to defraud them of certain sums of money. I pronounce the whole allegation as utterly false; the Central Coal Company never had any money to be defrauded of by me; on the contrary, I have been for the past three years under constant advances to them, varying during the last year from $50,000 to $175,000, and to which unstinted advances as well as to my personal efforts, I may justly claim to be due the more than ordinary success of the Central Coal Company up to the period of my withdrawal from it.

On terminating my connection with the Company at the end of the year, after crediting them with every item to which they could possibly pretend a shadow of just claim, there remained due to me a balance of nearly $22,000, which the Company withheld from me upon frivolous pretexts, and for which I have brought suit against them.

The present attempt by criminal charges to make me odious in the commercial community is an infamous and malicious proceeding, intended to influence the result of the suit which I have instituted, and a desperate measure to break down a successful rival in trade.

In the full consciousness of the entire rectitude of all the actions of my life, I claim a suspension of public judgment until the matter is tested by the Courts.

C. E. DETMOLD.

No. 40 TRINITY BUILDING, April 9, 1869.

A protracted investigation followed before the Magistrate, in the course of which a vast volume of evidence was introduced by the prosecution, consisting chiefly of their own testimony. Mr. DETMOLD offered no evidence, but rested the case on the complainant's proof and his own written statement, explanatory of all the circumstances which had been urged against him. And in this form the case was sent by the Police Magistrate to the Court of General Sessions. Immediately upon the record being filed in that Court, Mr. DETMOLD's counsel moved to discharge his recognizance, upon the ground that the case made by the prosecution established his Innocence. This motion was argued at length at the March term before Recorder HACKETT, by Mr. CHOATE in behalf of Mr. DETMOLD, and Mr. CLINTON, with whom Mr. D. B. EATON also appeared for the prosecution, and the Recorder yesterday delivered and filed the following opinion, which cannot but be a source of congratulation to the many friends of the party accused, who has long been one of our most esteemed citizens:

The People vs. Christian E. Detmold and Charles O. McCord.—Motion by the defendant (DETMOLD) to be discharged on his own recognizance. That the counsel for the prosecution regard the matters of alleged fact in this case as complex, and the law questions as somewhat intricate, is apparent from the printed brief of more than 100 pages which he has filed. The testimony is voluminous, and counsel for the defence has been equally industrious with the Magistrate's clerk and the legal adversary in his preparation of argument. I have read all the evidence and arguments with great care, and as they are filed herewith, refrain from recapitulating any portion of either. I have no doubt of the entire innocence of the defendant, DETMOLD—that he is guiltless of any offence. That he may be amenable to the charge of having been deceived, and, perhaps, of having been too confiding in an agent, is only to say what often happens to the best business man conducting large operations. The motion to discharge the defendant on his own verbal recognizance is granted. I cannot, of course, control the action of the District-Attorney, who may, if so disposed, send the case to the Grand Jury; but I even now treat the case as if I was about to charge a jury on the allegations before me, which are conceded to be all that can be stated. I cannot resist the conviction that if the defendant DETMOLD had not commenced a civil suit against the Company, this complaint, instituted eleven days afterward, would not have been preferred. I have always been, as a Judge, averse to criminal tribunals being made instruments either to further or delay pecuniary settlements. Let an order be entered by the Clerk in conformity with the above. JOHN K. HACKETT, Recorder.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1869.

Senator Sprague.

From the Washington Intelligencer, April 29.

It is understood that Senator SPRAGUE paid his respects to the President and heads of Departments yesterday before leaving for home.

His interview with the President was extended to a considerable length—the Senator reiterating his views, and receiving candid consideration and encouragement to further interviews and explanations.

His meeting with the Secretary of War—a progressive gentleman of about the Senator's age—was most agreeable. General RAWLINS took great interest in the Senator's explanations, and they separated with mutual promise of cooperation in carrying into effect measures tending to the public good.

City Corruption.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Every good citizen will thank you and agree with your editorial remarks in answer to Mayor HALL's letter.

To give an instance of how we are regularly and daily swindled: A short time since I examined the charges for repaving William-street. No new pavement was needed or called for. Of course, that was immaterial to the Common Council. It was done. Among the charges was one for over $300 for surveying. Now, no survey was ever made. Any one looking at the map can see that some clerk has only copied an old corporation map, taking a few hours' time, and charging $5 therefor, and a huge surveyor's bill is made out and the citizens are swindled out of the balance. And the worst of it is, they took a very old map to copy, for I can show landmarks that have been removed over twenty years, that are set down on this so-called survey of 1868. I called on the Croton Board. They contended that it made no difference whether surveyed or not.

At this rate, a surveyorship in that Board is worth more than the Sheriff's office. A CITIZEN.

Women as Medical Examiners.

HOMEOPATHIC MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.,
OFFICE NO. 231 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your comment on the appointment of a lady as medical examiner at St. Louis is one we approve, it having been our object in this and other cases to invite women to avail themselves of the advantages of life insurance by offering them an examiner of their own sex; but I submit that you ought not to give the credit of this act to a Company of St. Louis, when it belongs to a neighbor within sight of your office windows, having an agency in St. Louis. Yours, &c.,

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

Personal.

List of Americans registered at the banking office of Messrs. JAMES W. TUCKER & Co., Nos. 3 and 5, Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending April 15, 1869: Edward B. Abbott, New-York; J. E. Emerson and son, New-Jersey; William M. Springer, Springfield, Ill; James Willcox, New-York; Miss Stelle, New-Orleans; G. A. Warren, San Francisco; James McKaye, New-York; George H. Page, Dixon, Ill.; E. J. Woolsey, Jr., New-York; Roswell C. Smith and family, Lafayette, Ind.; J. G. Holland and family, Springfield, Mass.; Cyrus W. Field, New-York; W. M. Cranston and family, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Ward and son, Boston; S. D. Warren, Boston; Rhinaldo M. Walters and family, New-York; Alex. H. Bullock, Mrs. Bullock, Miss Bullock, Miss Fanny Bullock, Massachusetts; Wm. E. Guy, Cincinnati; Miss N. L. Huntington, Connecticut; Miss K. C. Talmon, Mrs. H. Tuffs, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Moore, Miss Kate G. Moore, Miss Emma A. Clendorf, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Washburn, New-York; Rev. C. B. Coffin, New-York; Wm. D. Barbour, New-York; Mr. Cooley, New-York; C. W. Cook and family, Chicago; W. Buchan, New-York; Miss Buchan, Marshall Robbins, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. F. Lawrence, New-York; A. T. Pope, Boston; Geo. L. Whittaker, New-York; J. Mathison and family, Miss Mathison, New-York; A. D. Jessup, Miss Jessup, Philadelphia; Miss Helen A. Hurlbut, Massachusetts; Theodore H. Eaton, Mrs. Eaton,

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

A very fair number of persons assembled at the Salesroom yesterday, but the bidding was scarcely as prompt as was expected; and though the prices obtained were, in some instances, very satisfactory, in many others they were far below the value of the property, and the consequence was, no sale. The "Pirnie" Estate, located at White Plains, N. Y., offered by Mr. JAS. M. MILLER, did not command the price it was believed to be worth, and consequently was not sold. The sales for to-day embrace several pieces of improved City property, and one worthy of attention.

Among the country sales deserving of particular notice, is the one announced by Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. for Wednesday next, 5th prox. The property consists of 154 plots of ground located at Mont Clair, Essex Country, N. J. Mont Clair is one of the most delightful little townships in New-Jersey, located on high, healthy ground, ranging from 300 to 700 feet above tide water, entirely free from all miasmatic influences; where ague and its kindred troubles are entirely unknown, and where the strong, health-giving winds of Heaven, pure and sweet with the scents of trees and fields and flowers, have full sweep, it presents to the inhabitants of closely-packed cities attractions almost irresistible. It is but one hour's ride from Barclay-street by comfortable cars. There is no changing of cars at Newark as formerly; that is done away with, and through trains now run at frequent intervals from 6:30 A. M. until late in the evening. It is but twenty minutes' ride by rail from Newark, to which place a horse railroad is now being built, and but two miles from Orange. The village depot is 140 feet higher than that at North Orange; and Eagle Rock and Llewellyn Park, two places celebrated for their beauty and healthfulness, are within easy reach. The village is well supplied with churches, public and private schools, &c. The society is refined, and desirable additions from New-York, Jersey City, &c., are constantly being made. The roads are excellent, and sidewalks are about to be laid on the principal streets and avenues. The property to be sold has a beautifully-rolling surface, lies in a very desirable part of the village, commands an uninterrupted view of the lovely country from the Orange Mountains to the Palisades, and from some points of it a glance may be had of the Narrows, Staten Island, Brooklyn, New-York, Orange, &c. It is abundantly supplied with soft spring water, and so cool that ice is but seldom required, even during the hottest Summer months. The facilities for housekeeping are excellent, groceries, &c., being served at the door. But few pieces of country property present so many favorable features. The sale will be made on the grounds. A special train will start at 10:30 A. M., on the day of sale, from the foot of Barclay and Christopher streets. Full information and free tickets may be obtained from the auctioneer, No. 77 Cedar-street, or from Mr. S. W. TUBBS, No. 71 Broadway.

The sales for to-day are as follows:

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will sell the three-story building and lease of three lots, Nos. 22, 24 and 26 Tenth-avenue. Also, the one-story brick building and lease of five lots, Nos. 25, 27, 29, 31 and 33 Tenth-avenue.

Mr. JAMES M. MILLER will sell the property No. 101 Cherry-street, corner of Oliver; the lot on Oliver-street, adjoining, with improvements; the property Nos. 195 and 196 South-street, commencing at the corner of Oliver-street, and the five lots, with improvements, Nos. 94, 96, 98, 100 and 102 Oliver-street.

Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell the first-class four-story basement and sub-cellar brownstone house No. 13 West Seventeenth-street.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 lot s. s. 85th-st., 175 ft. w. of 6th-av., 23x100, Mr. Nicholson..... $4,900
2-story brick house and lot No. 23 Worcester-st., and lot adjoining, each 19.8x50, Mr. Christianson..... 15,100
1 lot n. e. corner 34th-st. and 11th-av., 24.9x100, J. Jay..... 6,600
2-story brick house and lot No. 449, W.24th-st., lot 20.10x98.10, C. Knox..... 11,700

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

3 lots s. s. of 130th-st., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., each 25x100, Le Roy Clark..... $7,875
4-story brown-stone front house and lot, s. s. of 58th-st., 300 ft. w. of 5th-av., lot 25x100.5, LeRoy Clark..... 49,500
4-story brown-stone front house and lot, No. 308 62d-st., 162 ft. w. of 8th-av., lot 21x100.5, F. Sandersdn..... 33,500
4-story brick house and lot, No. 92 Chatham-st., near Pearl-st., lot 23x107, Robt. Morton..... 33,100
Building and lease, for 63 years, of 27 ft. from Baxter-st., lot 23.6x148.10, F. E. Bsth..... 12,700

By Joseph McGuire.

4-story brick house and lot, e. s. of Ridge-st., 111 ft. n. of Rivington-st., lot 42x100, R. J. Cowen..$18,025
3-story brick house and lot No. 25 Broome-st., 75 ft. from Mangin-st., lot 25x75, M. H. Lechenstein..... 6,350
1-story brick stable and lot No. 309 9th-st., near 2d-av., lot 25x92.3, F. Johnson..... 10,025
2-story brick house and lot corner of Broome and Christie-sts. and brick store and lot in rear of above lot, lot 18.11x38, J. W. Richardson..... 17,000

BROOKLYN.

By Wm. Kennelly.

2-story brick house and lot No. 293 South 3d-st., 125 ft. from 11th-st., lot 25x95, John Cronin..... 5,300

FLUSHING, L. I.

By Bellamy, Stratton & Livingston.

Hotel and twelve acres, known as St. Ronan's Well, situated one quarter of a mile from steamboat landing and railroad depot at Flushing, L. I., O. Judd..... $22,500

POLIFLY, BERGEN COUNTY, N. J.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

61 acres of land situated at Polifly, Bergen County, N. J., part of the estate of J. Houseman, Esq., W. S. Mills for $355 per acre..... $23,485

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Bank-st., s. s., 165.2 ft. e. of 4th-st., 20x90.1¼..... $13,600
Broadway, e. s., 25.11 ft. n. of 36th-st., 24.9x81 [illegible]
Broadway, e. s., 50.8 ft. n. of 56th-st., 24.8x90.9 x30.2x100.6..... 61,600
56th-st., n. s., 71.5 ft. e. of Broadway, 25x94.6x 25.7x88.2..... [illegible]
Clinton-st., s. e. corner of Madison-st., 25x93.9... 14,500
East-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Broome-st., 25x75..... 9,500
East Broadway, s. s., 6.3 ft. w. of Grand-st., irregular..... 12,000
Horatio-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts., lot known as No. 93, 22x84.3½..... 14,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 82.8 ft. n. of 38th-st., 20x80... 25,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 40.5 ft. n. of 53d-st., 20x80.... 21,500
North Moore-st., No. 24, 18.10x87.6..... 12,000
Rivington-st., n. s., lot known as No. 7, 19.9x81.3. 6,500
Willett-st., Nos. 94 and 96, 50x100..... 87,600
Willett-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 25x100..... 10,000
1st-st., n. s., 125.2 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18x52.9..... 6,000
4th-st., s. s., 363.3 ft. w. of Avenue B, 21.11x96.... 15,000
4th-st., n. s., 129.5 1-7 ft. e. of Avenue C, 21.5 1-7x96 13,000
7th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Avenue D, 20x97.6..... 11,500
23d-st., s. s., 263.9 ft. e. of Avenue B, 24.9x97.6.... 16,000
9th-st., s. s., 163 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x98..... 20,400
11th-st., n. s., 196.9 ft. w. of Broadway, irregular. nom.
12th-st., n. s., between Avenue A and Avenue B, lot known as No. 467, dimensions not stated... 22,300
East 17th-st., No. 203, 25x92..... 5,750
18th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x141.11..... 15,000
19th-st., n. s., 466.8 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x92..... 14,000
30th-st., n. s., 479 ft. w. of 6th-av., 23x98.9..... 16,000
31st-st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x98.9..... 9,100
33d-st., n. s., 259 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16x98.9..... 12,875
36th-st., s. s., 470.3 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.8x98.9..... 11,500
36th-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x98.4..... 22,000
36th-st., s. s., 270 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x98.4..... 36,000
36th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9..... 10,000
38th-st., s. s., 297 ft. e. of 6th-av., 21x98.9..... 35,000
38th-st., s. s., 17 ft. w. of 10th-av., 28x90..... 10,000
41st-st., s. s., 173 ft. e. of 6th-av., 16x98.9..... 8,750
43d-st., West, No. 331, 25x100.4..... 11,800
48th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 12th-av., 50x100.5.... 4,938
56th-st., s. s., 425 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100.5..... 9,000
57th-st., n. corner of 2d-av., 75x100..... 120,000
58th-st., s. s., 60 ft. w. of 2d-av., 100x100.5..... 92,000
93d-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.8..... 16,500
100th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5..... 8,500
109th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x100..... 7,500
118th-st., n. s., 256.8 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x100.11. 7,500
119th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d-av., 75x¼ block.... 10,125
120th-st., s. s., 190 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.11..... 9,200
126th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x99.11..... 3,000
127th-st., n. s., 118 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20.9x99.11.... 17,000
Avenue B, w. s., 48.2 ft. n. of 3d-st., 24x80..... 15,000
2d-av., w. s., 34.5½ ft. s. of 21st-st., 24.5½x100.... 28,000
9th-av., s. e. corner of 61st-st., 100.4x200..... 135,000
101th-av., e. s., between 128th and 129th sts., 199.10 x200..... 14,000

Leases Recorded.

Astor-place, No. 4, 5 years, per year..... $1,200
Broadway, No. 411, 10 years, per year..... 15,000
Union-place, No. 54, 5 years, per year..... 4,000
35th-st., East, No. 311, 2 years, per year..... 1,200
127th-st., n. s., between 3d and 4th avs., 3 years, per year..... 850

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Ainslie-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Graham-av., 25x100. $2,500
Atlantic-st., n. s., 122.4 ft. w. of Bond-st., 22.4x80. 12,750
Boerum and Livingston sts., s. e. corner, 46.6 x7.11x51.2x21.4..... 22,000
Bridge-st., e. s., 22 ft. s. of Johnson-st., 25x100.... 5,100
Butler-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100.... 6,400
Carroll-st., s. s., 187.6 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 21.10x100 7,800
Clark-st. and Munroe-place, s. e. corner, 74.8x74.6 x74.4x74.4..... 40,000
Clinton-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Degraw-st., 50x80.... 78,000
Conselyea-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x140 5,000
Court-st., w. s., 61 ft. n. of Church-st., 19.6x80.... 8,500
Court-st., e. s., 83.5 ft. s. of 3d-place, 20x80..... 10,500
Court-st., e. s., 74.5 ft. s. of 3d-place, 20x80..... 10,500
Cumberland-st., e. s., 270 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 20x100..... 9,000
Decatur-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 50x200 2,250
Degraw-st., w. s., 200 ft. s. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x 80..... 4,000
Degraw-st., s. w. s., 240 ft. s. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x 85..... 4,100
Fleet-st., e. s., 275 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 87.6x88 7,000
Hamilton-st., s. s., 239 ft. e. of Myrtle-av., 79x88. 14,000
Degraw-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Rogers-av., 40x 127.5..... 2,050
Degraw-st., n. s., 240 ft. w. of Rogers-av., 40x 125..... 2,050
Hart-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 25x100.... 5,000
Hickory-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 20x100 1,200
Hicks-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Adams-st., 20x100..... 6,100
Houston-st., w. s., 141.8 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 16.8x100..... 6,150
Hoyt-st., w. s., 70 ft. s. of Degraw-st., 18x75..... 5,000
Ingraham-st., s. s., 475 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100.... 800
Lawrence-st., w. s., 75.9 ft. s. of Tillary-st., about 25x90, irregular..... 4,350
Same property, (deed December, 1868)..... 3,500
Linden Boulevard, s. s., 725.8 ft. w. of Clove road, 201.5x75..... 8,700
Linden Boulevard, s. s., 600.5 ft. w. of Clove road, 80x290..... 1,600
Lorimer-st., e. s., 40 ft. s. of Wyckoff-st., 20x90.. 4,200
Madison-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 50x105. 5,000
Magnolia-st., s. e. s., 325 ft. s. e. of Central-av., 25 x100..... 325
Monroe-st., n. s., 276 ft. w. of Reid-av., 25x106, C. Navy-st., w. s., 43.10 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 16.10 x44.6, q. c. s..... 3,250
Pacific-st., n. s., 58.4 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 16.8x90.. 50
Quincy-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 20x100.. 4,500
Remsen-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x100.. 5,250
Schermerhorn-st., n. s., 79.3 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 19.5x100.9..... 1,600
Spencer-st., w. s., 161.10 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 25x 100..... 3,000
Union-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Court-st., 22x100.... 2,500
Van Buren-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 50 x100..... 28,000
Warren-st., n. s., 241.2 ft. w. of 5th-av., 40x100.... 2,500
Warren-st., n. s., 281.2 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x100.... 2,800
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x100.. 1,400
Wyckoff-st., s. w. s., 180 ft. n. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x 100..... 1,700
Wyckoff-st., n. e. s., 75 ft. s. e. of Nevins-st., 25x 100..... 6,500
North 2d and Lorrimer sts., s. w. cor., 18.9x85x 22x85.2..... 1,680
South 4th-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of 12th-st., 25x76.11.. 4,800
6th-st., e. s., 80 ft. n. of South 6th-st., 20x80..... 4,200
6th-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of South 6th-st., 20x80..... 5,000
10th-st., s. e. s., lot No. 8,462, Ewen assessment map, 25x100, deed 1868..... 3,700
27th-st., s. s., 322 ft. n. w. of 7th-av., 18x100..... 2,200
19th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100..... 2,200
44th-st. and 5th-av., southerly corner, 700x100.2.. 7,000
54th-st. and 3d-av., westerly corner, the whole block..... ½ share... 12,500
55th-st. and 3d-av., westerly corner, the whole block..... ½ share... 12,500
Same blocks, ½ share of each..... 12,500
Classon-av., w. s., 140 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 66.6x 21.10x76.5x20, &c..... 5,100
Classon-av., w. s., 160 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 75.5x 10.10x21x87.4x2..... 7,500
Clinton-av., e. s., 562.9 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 20x110. 16,000
Flushing-av., s. s., 61.2 ft. e. of Delmonico place, 105.8x92x57.6x33.3x30.1, four-sevenths share..... 7,428
Same property, three-sevenths share..... 5,571
Hamilton-av., s. s., 76.2 ft. e. of Ryerson-st., 73.7x 50.1x76.7x80..... 2,500
Flushing and Tompkins avs., s. w. corner, 184.9 x214.3x108..... 3,600
Lafayette-av., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x 100..... 3,800
Meeker-av., n. s., 94 ft. e. of Graham-av., 23x100.. 2,850
Parkville-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 25x80. 4,000
Putnam-av., n. s., 143 ft. e. of Classon-av., 21x80.. 4,750
Sigel-av., w. s., 275 ft. s. of Division-av., 50x103.10 500
Sigel-av., e. s., 300 ft. s. of Division-av., 50x100.. 500
Union-av. and North 1st-st., n. w. corner, 25x96.2 x46.5x59.1..... 5,600
Washington-av., w. s., 350 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 37.6 x100..... 6,000
Flatlands, lot No. 151, map South Greenfield, B. and S..... 500
Gravesend, wood land adjoining R. Callahan's.. 1,858
New-Utrecht, lots Nos. 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, Denyse's tract..... 750

Leases Recorded.

Flushing and Marcy avs., s. e. corner, first floor and stable, 3 years, per year..... $360
Fulton-st., No. 359, store, &c., 3 years, per year. 2,500
Navy-st., No. 1, store, &c., 5 years, per year..... 216

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Bowery and Chapel sts., n. w. corner, 51x124..... $1,750
Boyd-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Kinney-st., 25x100..... 2,100
Centre-st., e. s., indefinite locality, 25x36..... 1,400
Kinney-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Wood-st., 25x100..... 1,700
New-York-av. and Adams-st., n. w. corner, 39x 71..... 1,900
Pennington-st., n. s., 460 ft. e. of New-Jersey Railroad-av., 25x30..... 2,200

Irvington.

U. C. Ryerson's land, portion of, 61-100 acre..... $3,200

Orange.

Bell-st., w. s., 41 ft. s. of Madison-st., 20 ft. front. $1,500
Oakland-av., w. s., 654 ft. n. of Central-av., 50x 124..... 800
Central-place, John Trippe's property, portion of, 52 feet front..... 624

South Orange.

Munn's-lane, w. s., indefinite plot, 12 acres..... $13,000

HUDSON COUNTY.

Jersey City.

York-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Green-st., 100x51.7x irregular..... $15,300
South 5th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Monmouth-st., 25x95..... 5,000

Hoboken.

Hudson-st., w. s., 93 ft. s. of 7th-st., 20x100..... $15,000
Hudson-st., e. s., 55 ft. n. of 6th-st., 22.6x100..... 4,500
7th-st., n. s., 63 ft. e. of Willow-st., 20x60..... 941

Hudson City.

Clerk-av., w. s., 175 ft. s. of Colden-st., 25x100.... $700
Patterson-st. and Passaic-av., n. w. cor., 80x100. 2,800
Palisade and Beacon avs., s. w. cor., 96x100x113 x103..... 20,000
Beacon-av., n. s., Abm. Collerd's map..... [illegible]
Lot No. 26, block No. 2, Hespe & Weber's map, 25x105..... 975

Bergen.

Fairview-av., s. w. s., 200 ft. s. e. of Bergen-av., 50x100..... $2,500
Fairview-av., s. w. s., 200 ft. s. e. of Bergen-av., 50x100..... 3,000
Union-st., s. s., 440 ft. w. of Ocean-st., 50x100.... 1,300

Bayonne.

Avenue D, w. s., 100 ft. s. of South-st., 50x100.... $2,400
Union-av., e. s., 13 ft. s. of Oakland-av., 100x172 x48x182..... 1,000

Harrison.

4th and Latham sts., n. w. corner, 50x100..... $675
4th-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Latham-st., 25x100..... 275

Greenville.

Myrtle-av., s. s., lot 40, block No. 1, S. Bostwick's map, 25x100..... $450

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE THREE and ONE FOUR-story first-class high-stoop house on 53d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; doors, parlor trimming and stairs black walnut; magnificent finished throughout; complete. Apply on the premises of WAITE & BENJAMIN.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 70 West 53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20.6x56x100.5; parlors and stairs solid walnut; butler's pantry, dumb-waiter, chandeliers; carpets; shades; price, $33,000. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSES AND LOT 25x75, on the northeast corner of Commerce and Bedford sts. Easy terms. Apply to S. L. RUSSELL, No. 137 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house, four stories, basement and cellar, No. 12 West 45th-st. Inquire on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN—A THREE-STORY, HIGH-stoop Philadelphia brick, brown-stone basement and trimmings; all modern improvements, parlors and kitchen finished; the whole in fine condition; location first-rate, within ten minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton-street Ferries; the owner going South. Apply on premises, No. 41 Smith-st., near City Hall.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A VERY DESIRABLE house in Remsen-st., Brooklyn, near the Heights; has every convenience; is handsomely furnished, and has just been put in perfect order. It will not be let to any one to take boarders. Address B. C., Box No. 1,622 New-York Post Office.

A BARGAIN.—$2,900 WILL BUY A NEW two-story house, brick basement, stone sub-cellar, with nine rooms; worth $3,500 positively; $500 cash, and the balance easy till paid. Inquire of Mr. DAY, 4th-av., near 17th-st., Brooklyn.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—NINETEEN lots of ground, with bulkhead, on Newtown Creek, near Meeker-av., Brooklyn, E. D. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—First station on Erie Railway, 40 minutes from foot of Chambers-st.; 11 trains daily each way; commutation fare only seven cents; choice BUILDING PLOTS, close to the depot, are offered by the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY at private sale only.

For maps and particulars apply to BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway, or to R. H. BARROWS, Superintendent Rutherford Park, N. J.

AT WHITE PLAINS—A GENTLEMAN has a fine place of 6 acres, situated on Chatterton's Hill, overlooking the village and country for miles, and within five minutes' walk of railroad depot, which he will sell or rent to a desirable tenant. The place is in fine order, with abundance of fruit, and has a neat cottage at entrance, besides a dwelling adjoining stable for gardener. The house contains all the modern improvements, bath, water-closet, hot and cold water in pantry, set tubs, furnace, &c., with gas-pipes throughout and is as well adapted for a Winter as for a Summer residence. Time from 30th-st. by express train about one hour, with ten trains each way daily. For further particulars apply at No. 143 Greenwich-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT NEW HOUSE AT Millburn, N. J., eighteen miles; $14,000; do., $12,500; one-quarter mile from depot, high, healthy; beautiful scenery; also house, ten rooms, at Maplewood, South Orange, three minutes' from depot, $3,800, cheap; do., new, two acres, stylish, nine rooms, very cheap, $5,000; also several parcels land at $300, $400, $600 per acre, scenery magnificent, less than half their value, being on the slope of first range of Orange Mountains, the nearest to New-York. Apply to R. C. SPEER & CO., No. 19 Dey-st.

FOR SALE AT MADISON, N. J., A FINE country place, with 4½ acres; the house is large, with conservatory attached, with all the modern improvements; carriage and ice-house, &c.; fine ornamental grounds, with abundance of shade and fruit trees; price reasonable. Photograph of place can be seen, with full description, at WM. PHYFE'S, No. 42 West 18th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED or unfurnished, a neat cottage, ten rooms, eligibly situated in the beautiful village of Woodside, N. J.; time, one hour from New-York City Hall; an acre and a quarter of grounds, fine lawn, variety of small fruits, stable, &c.; prefer to lease for a term of years to an approved tenant. For full information address ROBT. CUNNINGTON, book-store No. 61 Park-row.

FOR SALE—IN ONE OF THE FINEST LOcations at Elizabeth, N. J., a house containing ten rooms, marble mantels, gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, &c.; lot 86x176½, on paved street; no assessments; eight minutes' walk from depot; price $6,000; part cash. For particulars address C., Box No. 115 Times Office.

DAIRY FARM, NEAR NEWBURG, Orange County—200 acres, $20,000; 104 acres, $10,000; 80 acres, $8,000.

BALDWIN & IRVIN, No. 55 Liberty-st., N.Y.

ECHO POINT—TEN ACRES; CHARMING place; water front alone worth what is asked for property; terms to suit purchaser. CHARLES LELAND, Metropolitan Hotel.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, ON STATEN ISLAND—A large brick house, Italian style with ten acres of land; hot and cold water through the house, with gas and all modern improvements; green-house and stables. The grounds are laid out with shrubbery, forest trees, and abound with the choicest fruits. These premises are among the finest on the Island, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay, Hudson and East Rivers, and situated at Clifton, about five minutes' walk from the ferry. Inquire at C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, No. 115 Broadway.

ATTENTION! ALL WANTING
FARMS,
CHEAP FARM AND FRUIT LANDS,
VILLAGE LOTS,
WATER POWERS FOR MANUFACTURING,
for sale at Brickaburg, Ocean County, New-Jersey, 44 miles from New-York, on railroad to Philadelphia. Soil fine loam, superior for all crops; country justly-ling enough for beauty and utility; climate mild and proverbially healthy; water soft and pure; no fever and ague; sold only to actual settlers, on easy terms; price per acre $25 and upward. For circulars and maps, sent free, address R. CAMPBELL, No. 128 Broadway, New-York, or D. W. BRIGHAM, Agent, Bricksburg.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., several new houses, including one elegant mansion, furnished or unfurnished, with five acres of land, coach-house, green-house, house for gardener and coachman, Summer-house, choicest fruits, fountains, marble statuary, hot and cold water, gas, &c.; will be sold for less than two-thirds its value.

Also, a charming cottage on Sea Side Park, within ten rods of Long Island Sound, and several other houses at low prices.

For pictures and printed descriptions apply to D. W. SHERWOOD, or J. & G. A. STAPLES, Bridgeport; G. SPALDING & CO., No. 401 4th-av., New-York; MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 85 Liberty-st; WALLER, BALL & CO., No. 25 Chambers-st; HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.; G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary Savings Bank, No. 166 Nassau-st., or S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st. and No. 539 6th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RIDGEfield, Conn., a large double house, fifty feet front, Mansard roof, piazza all around, fine shade trees, with twelve acres of land, in the centre of the village.

Also, an Elizabethan cottage, with four acres of land. This cottage is of recent construction and with modern improvements.

The village of Ridgefield is considered one of the most beautiful in New-England. It is situated on a ridge of land 800 feet above tide-water, and possesses all the advantages of more inland places in the purity of the atmosphere and dryness of the climate. The best is tempered by a cool breeze consequent upon its elevated position.

Its contiguity to New-York offers great advantages to persons desiring a pleasant Summer residence.

Apply to E. S. & W. WALL, No. 47 Wall-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AT Mount Vernon, Westchester County, for sale at a great bargain, on account of death in the owner's family; consisting of 11 acres choice land, several fine building sites, villa cottage of 10 rooms, 2½ story, plain and neat; situation perfectly healthy, high and commanding; very tastily laid out in gardens, lawns, &c.; one mile from salt water, and less than a mile from New-Haven depot; an abundance of choice fruit, all kinds; with a never-failing trout brook running through the meadow; fish pond, ice-house, carriage-house, good stables, &c.; every way suitable for a gentleman's residence, and only 16 miles from the City; 9 miles above Harlem. Apply immediately to EUGENE CHEVALLIER, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—AT GREAT NECK, L. I., FIFteen miles from New-York, thirty-five acres of the choicest land on the Sound; over half mile water front; very desirable for villa sites; 15 miles from Flushing, 16 acres; one mile from landing, three from depot; communication with City frequent by cars and boat; location unsurpassed by any for the residence of gentlemen doing business in the City. Terms easy. For maps and particulars apply to E. A. LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO NEW splendid French roof houses, containing thirteen rooms each, with all city modern improvements; lot 80x200, beautifully laid out and well stocked with shrubbery and fruit trees; locality healthy; two minutes' walk to new depot, and twenty minutes' ride on railroad to the City. Inquire of the owner at English Neighborhood, N. J., or at his office, 5 Dey-st., New-York. S. N. MARSH.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RIDGEwood, N. J., on Erie Railway, one hour from City, a comfortable, attractive, modern-built house, with stable, carriage-house, and from 5 to 20 acres of ground; fine shade, lawn, good vegetable garden, fruit, shrubbery, &c. Address Box No. 1,752 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE LOW—FARM OF 25 ACRES, one mile north of Petersburg, on the Richmond Turnpike and Railroad, with fine residence and outhouses; will be sold at less than cost of buildings. Apply for particulars to VAN BRUNT & SLAGHT, No. 163 Malden-lane, corner of South-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 245 Broadway, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., neatly-furnished cottage and lot, (47 feet by 182 feet 40 inches;) a little gem. Inquire of J. P. ROBINSON, New-Rochelle, N. Y., and at No. 52 Wall-st., Room No. 32, New-York City.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, ON THE banks of the Hudson, furnished for the year or season, a beautiful country seat and two cottages; fruit, river front, bathing and boating. C. H. GREEN, Piermont, N. Y.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT.

FOR SIX OR ELEVEN MONTHS FROM MAY 1ST, FURNISHED,

A beautiful country seat of 50 acres, situated on a hill overlooking the Sound, at Stamford, Conn. The house has modern conveniences; there are ample barns, sheds, carriage-house and stables. Three stylish horses and two vehicles; also two sheds and stable equipments, three or four cows, &c.; a first-class vegetable and fruit garden, which would remain in charge of the present gardener. The coachman, a very competent person, would also continue in charge of the horses. The wages of both, and all the expenses of keeping the horses and stock on the place and keeping the grounds in order, will be borne by the owner. Such an opportunity to persons of limited means desirous of sojourning for a time in the country, under circumstances involving so little care and expense.

Rent very reasonable to a desirable tenant. Such only need apply to

B. WILCOX, No. 658 Broadway, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE ON THE Raritan River, convenient to churches, schools, &c., one and one-half hours from New-York on Central Railroad of New-Jersey; one mile from depot; with large gardens abounding in fruits; lawn of eight acres; plenty of shade; green-house, ice-house, stables and carriage-house; fine drives and charming scenery; remarkable for healthfulness; will be let, furnished, for the Summer or Fall; privilege of buying if desired; a choice location. Photograph of house and grounds can be seen by applying to

A. D. HOPE, No. 108 Liberty-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY, containing eight rooms, (more bedrooms if wanted,) with carriage-house, barn, and every convenience, with 4½ acres of land, all in fruit and beautifully laid out; fruit enough generally to pay half the rent; healthy and beautiful location; 1½ miles from Tremley or Cresecill Station, Northern Railroad, New-Jersey, near first-class school, church, stores, &c.; one hour from City; rent $600 a year. Also a cottage near the above of six rooms, with garden, &c.; rent $250 a year. Inquire of J. DIXON, No. 451 Greenwich-st.

TO RENT FOR THE SEASON—PLUM POINT—An elegant country seat on the Hudson, 2½ miles above Cornwall Landing. A large, fine house, furnished; stables, garden, ice and fruit; the place is beautifully wooded; a large and rotired river front; superb views and extensive pleasure grounds. Apply to W. M. VERPLANCK, No. 5 Park-place, HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or on the premises to P. A. VERPLANCK.

TO LET FURNISHED—FOR THE season or by the year, at Uniontown, N. J., on the New-Jersey Railroad, 22 miles from the City, a beautiful country residence, on high rolling ground; very healthy; the best of water; no mosquitoes; over 100 acres of cultivated land; large new dwelling; horses, carriages, cows; ice-house filled; garden, fruit trees, stables. For particulars inquire of J. D. GILMOR, No. 206 Greenwich-st.

TO RENT—AT MILLBURN, N.J., EIGHTEEN miles out, one mile from depot, large double house, ten rooms in each; rent for the season, first floor $500; also cottage at Maplewood, five minutes' from depot, South Orange, nine rooms, ten acres, $600; do., new, eight rooms, two acres, $500; do., furnished, sixteen rooms, $2,000. Apply to R. C. SPEER & CO., No. 18 Dey-st.

TO LET—TWO PRETTY COTTAGES, finely located as to neighborhood, and near depot; both in good order; rent low; gas and water in each; sidewalk flagged from depot to door. Apply at office of HERRING & HALL, Tremont, Westchester County.

FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS.—A FINE country seat, (25 acres,) at Matteawan, one mile from Fishkill Station; orchard, garden, green-house, ice-house, stables; house in fine order; furnace; hot and cold water throughout. Apply to JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM, No. 184 Front-st.

TO LET—A CONVENIENT HOUSE, THREE stories, high stoop, with modern improvements, 15 rooms, No. 327 East 19th-st. Also lower part of similar house, No. 343 same block. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 62 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON STATEN ISland, a brick house, fifteen rooms; beautifully situated, high grounds, overlooking Bay and City, near ferry; rent very moderate. Inquire at Dr. ELIOTT'S office, No. 1,198 Broadway.

TO LET—IN 91ST-ST., THIRD HOUSE WEST of 3d-av., south side, a good house, three-story basement; gas and water throughout; 50x100 feet of ground; fruit, flowers, nice locality; cheap. Apply to HENRY MAXWELL, No. 483½ 3d-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT FORDham, half a mile west of depot, forty minutes from Central Park; pleasant situation; garden, stable, and shade. Apply to Mr. TAPPEN, No. 108 Broadway, or on premises.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON,—TO LET, a cottage containing ten rooms; fine river view; good water; gas in the house; barn, &c.; ten minutes' walk from landing; rent $400. Apply to R. P. ELLS, Nyack.

TO LET—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., A BEAUtiful cottage, nine rooms, pleasantly situated and handsomely furnished, near the depot, for the season or a longer period. Apply to W. H. HARRIS & CO., adjoining the depot.

TO LET—A HANDSOME STONE HOUSE IN 35th-st., near Park-av., in perfect order; will be rented at a very low rate, furnished or unfurnished. VAN ZANDT BRO. & CO., 63 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWNstone house in 85th-st., west of 2d-av., to a good tenant; all improvements; gas chandeliers; rent low. Inquire of GEO. W. WELSH, No. 244 Greenwich-st.

HOUSE CORNER OF 5TH-AV. AND 127th-st.; rent very moderate. J. VERMILYEA, corner 3d-av. and 119th-st.

TO LEASE—FOR FIVE YEARS, THE house No. 47 West 12th-st.; is in complete order. Apply at F. J. JAMES & BRO., 154 Water.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

CITY AND COUNTRY COMBINED.

To let, within twenty minutes of five different ferries, in the most select locality on Bergen Heights, an elegantly-furnished, first-class French-roof house, containing fifteen rooms, with every convenience of a city residence; large garden attached; will be let low to a good tenant, with or without furniture.

JOHN H. PLATT,
Opposite Court-house, Hudson City.

TO LET—ELEGANT SUBURBAN MANsion; to rent either for the Summer or one

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C.,
WASHINGTON, April 26, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, for each class separately, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, the 27th day of May next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, from July 1, 1869, to June 30, 1870, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Penn., free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be required.

CLASS NO. 1.

12,000 yards of sky blue Kersey, all wool, free from dust, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)

8,000 yards of dark blue Kersey, all wool, free from dust, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)

1,000 yards dark blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)

200 yards scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

CLASS NO. 2.

4,000 yards 6-4 blue Flannel, for overcoats, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.

1,000 yards dark blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.

1,600 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh 4¼ pounds each, to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.

8,000 pairs Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh 3 pounds per dozen pairs, free from grease.

CLASS NO. 3.

8,000 yards White Linen, for pants, 30 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.

8,000 yards White Linen, for shirts, 30 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.

14,000 yards Canton Flannel, for drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

1,500 yards Cotton Ticking, for bedsacks, 36 inches wide.

CLASS NO. 4.

650 Uniform Caps, complete, except pompons.

600 Pompons, red worsted, ball shape, and 5 inches in circumference.

2,400 Fatigue Caps, with covers, to be made of blue cloth, (indigo wool dyed.)

800 Stocks.

3,000 Fatigue Cap Ornaments.

CLASS NO. 5

400 gross Coat Buttons, (eagle.)

250 gross Jacket Buttons, (eagle.)

125 gross Vest Buttons, (eagle.)

600 pairs Yellow Metal Crescent and Scale Straps.

600 sets Epaulets Bullion, for privates.

4,000 yards Yellow Binding.

2,000 yards Red Cord.

25 Swords for Sergeants.

20 Swords for Musicians.

150 Barbour Drum Heads.

200 Snare Drum Heads.

100 Drum Cords.

50 sets Drum Snares.

50 boxes wood "B" Flies.

20 Drums complete.

CLASS NO. 6.

9,000 pairs Army Bootees, (infantry pattern.)

CLASS NO. 7.

600 Cartridge Boxes with magazines.

700 Bayonet Scabbards with frogs attached.

700 Percussion Cap-ponches.

600 Knapsacks.

CLASS NO. 8.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz.:

Watch Coats.
Uniform Coats for Sergeants, Corporals, Musicians and Privates.
Fatigue Coats for Sergeants, Corporals, Musicians and Privates.
Woolen Pants for Sergeants, Corporals, Musicians and Privates.
Linen Pants for Sergeants, Corporals, Musicians and Privates.
Flannel Shirts.
Linen Shirts.
Drawers.
Flannel Sacks.
Red and Blue Jackets for boys.
Bedsacks.

The above-mentioned articles must conform in all respects to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster's office, Marine Corps, No. 226 South 4th st., Philadelphia, Penn.; at the Marine stations, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., where they can be examined; and whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully complying with samples they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will fill the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payments will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered, under first order until the second order is filled; and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and citizen of —— in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——, for supplies as above described be accepted, he or they will within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post Office named, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted. Witness, Guarantor.
C. D., Guarantor.
E. F.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and are able to make good their guarantee. G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

The bidder's place of business or manufacturing establishment must be especially stated in the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Supplies for the Marine Corps," and addressed to Major WM. B. SLACK,
Quartermaster U. S. M. C.

PROPOSALS FOR ENVELOPES.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, April 5, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing envelopes for the official use of Postmasters during a period of two years from the 1st of July, 1869. The estimated number of envelopes that will be required annually is as follows:

Class No. 1, 1,000,000, more or less, 3½ by 5½ inches.
Class No. 2, 4,000,000, more or less, 3½ by 5½ inches.
Class No. 3, 750,000, more or less, 3½ by 6½ inches.
Class No. 4, 750,000, more or less, 4 by 9 inches.
Class No. 5, 300,000, more or less, 6½ by 10½ inches.

For Class No. 1, an ordinary quality of buff or yellow paper will answer. The other classes to be made from red, blue, green and buff or cream-colored paper, as may be required, of approved quality.

All the above-described envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, well gummed for sealing upon the entire length of the flap, and must have such printing upon the face as may be directed by the Postmaster-General. They must be boxed in parcels of twenty-five, packed in pasteboard or straw boxes; each to contain not less than 250 envelopes of letter size, and 100 each of extra letter, official, and extra official sizes, separately, or otherwise, as may be required; the boxes to be wrapped in strong paper, so as to bear transportation by mail for delivery to Postmasters. When required to be delivered at the Department, such wrapping will be dispensed with.

When 5,000 or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, they must be put up in strong wooden boxes and properly addressed; but when less than 5,000 are required, proper labels of direction must be placed upon each package by the contractor; the whole to be done under the direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes must be furnished in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill orders of Postmasters or by the Department, and be delivered either at the Post Office in the city where the accepted bidder resides, or at the envelope agency, or at this Department, as the Postmaster-General may direct, free of cost for packing.

Bids are also invited for 60,000 envelopes, more or less, made from the best quality of white or buff paper, 6 9-10 inches, and to be printed in the manner prescribed by the Department, for use in the Dead Letter Office and at the stamped Envelope Agency in the City of New-York. These envelopes to be delivered in parcels of cost free of cost for packing, both at the Agency in New-York and to the Department at Washington, D. C., in quantities as from time to time may be ordered.

Separate proposals will be considered for furnishing 750,000, more or less, annually, of "Registered Package Envelopes," 5 by 10¼ inches, made from heavy buff or Manilla paper, with such printing on the face as may be required by the Postmaster-General, and PRINTED BOTH ACROSS THE FACE AND BACK, LENGTHWISE, IN RED, the same to be put up in pasteboard or straw boxes; each containing 200, and packed in wooden cases in quantities of 4,000 or 5,000 each, for delivery at the Department, or to Postmasters, as may be directed, free of charge for packing.

All envelopes embraced in this advertisement required for delivery at the Department are to be conveyed as freight, free of cost for transportation, those for delivery to Postmasters to pass as mail matter.

The first delivery of envelopes specified above to be made on or about the 1st of July next.

Specimens of the different kinds of envelopes for which proposals are invited may be seen on application at the principal Post Office, or at the Department.

Bidders are required to furnish specimens of the envelopes they propose to supply; and no bid will be considered unless offered by envelope manufacturers, accompanied by satisfactory guarantee.

The price bid and the quality of samples submitted will be taken into consideration in awarding the contract.

Bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and all payments under it will be made quarterly.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed compatible with the public interests.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Office and Returned Letter Envelopes," &c.; or "Proposals for Registered Envelopes," as the case may be, and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

ARMY BUILDINGS,
CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE-STS.,
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., April 30, 1869, for one hundred thousand pounds of ARMY TOBACCO.

The proposals will state accurately in detail the quality and kind of Tobacco; its history, if any is to be known; its qualities in hot climates and in transportation; of what leaf, and of what grade, each of the wrapper and filler is to be made; whether the binder is used, what casing is used, and when, where and how to be manufactured; in what kind of package put up for shipment; whether machine or hand made.

From three to five samples of one hundred pounds each will accompany the proposals, which will be paid for at fair market rates, (if so desired by the proposer,) when proved to be of sufficient good quality for issue to troops.

The proposals will contain the condition that the quantity may be increased one hundred thousand pounds or one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, if so desired by the Department, at the same rates and conditions of contract.

The Tobacco which shall in all respects be deemed best to meet the requirements of the Service, quality being had to price, quality, package and all circumstances—will be accepted.

An officer of the Army and an expert will be required to examine and inspect the Tobacco in the leaf, in course of manufacture, and when shipped.

Two sureties, who will agree to guarantee the execution of the contract according to its true intent and meaning, and will enter into a bond in the sum of $10,000 to that effect, if required, will sign the bids as well as the proposer.

WM. W. BURNS,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
OFFICER OF PURCHASING COMMISSARY, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 16 MADISON-SQUARE, (3RD-ST.)—Mrs. F. W. PUTNAM will have a suite of rooms vacated May 1, on the second floor; private table only.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, A handsome suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; a house where there are no other boarders preferred; location between Lexington and 6th ave. and above 14th-st.; the best of reference given. Address, stating terms and particulars, R. L. A., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

IN YORKVILLE—A PRIVATE FAMILY have a large room and bedroom, furnished, on second floor, which they would let to two or three gentlemen with board, on reasonable terms; location the pleasantest in the City; family small and quiet; references required. Inquire at 92d-st., south side, eleventh house west of 3d-av.

NO. 31 WEST 33D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., having changed hands, will be ready for the reception of a few select boarders by Wednesday, April 28; one suite of rooms on second floor to let; highest references. Apply at the house, or at No. 6 Lexington-av., Gramercy-square.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH-ST.—ROOMS TO let, with board, en suite or singly, with every convenience, handsomely furnished, from the 1st of May; location desirable for gentlemen; apply after 3 o'clock; references exchanged.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom heretofore occupied by a member of the Union Club, to let from May 1 to a gentleman, with or without breakfast. At No. 246 4th-av., near 20th-st. Also a small upper room.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TO GENTLEMEN a front sitting-room and bedroom, on the second floor; also, front room on the third floor, nicely fitted up; has all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 316 East 20th-st., near 2d-av.

NO. 208 EAST 14TH-ST.—A HANDsomely-furnished parlor floor to let, with first-class board; also, rooms on the second and third floors; references given and required. Call on Wednesday or Thursday.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, with large closets, hot and cold water, gas, bath and board for two, $15 and $18 a week; a hall room $7; in first-class house No. 146 East 31st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

TO LET—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURnished room, on second floor, with hall room connecting; also one pleasant room on third floor; house large and airy; location good; no moving on 1st May. Call at No. 326 East 102d-st., near 2d-av.

IN JERSEY CITY—FOUR MINUTES' walk from ferry, in a small private French family in first-class house, two handsomely-furnished rooms, with breakfast and dinner, for single gentlemen. Address J. R. S., Jersey City Post-office.

FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR OF first-class, modern improved house No. 228 West 11th-st., to let to one or more gentlemen, or a family of adults; more room if required. Call from 10 to 6.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—A SUITE OF handsomely-furnished parlors, bath, &c.; also one of two single rooms, overlooking Madison-square, without board.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN BE accommodated with good board in a private American family, all the comforts of a home, upon reasonable terms, at 151 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place.

NO. 39 WEST 21ST-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, first and second floors, with breakfast if desired; no other lodgers; parties willing to pay liberally for comfortable accommodations may apply.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST-ST—OPPOSITE Gramercy Park.—Pleasant furnished rooms to let, in suites or singly, with or without first-class board; references exchanged.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED, to let to two gentlemen, $8; also, a handsome suite on parlor floor, suitable for two or three gentlemen. No. 45 Bond-st.; house private and in first-class order.

VERY NICELY FURNISHED SECOND-story rooms, front and back, to let, with board; best of reference; terms moderate. Apply at No. 215 West 24th-st.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH and 7th avs.—Rooms to let, with board, in a first-class house. No moving 1st of May; terms moderate; references.

NO. 104 WEST 38TH-ST.—PARTIES DEsiring permanent board will find pleasant rooms for Summer; also, very desirable front basement for a physician.

NO. 49 NORTH MOORE, CORNER OF Hudson-st.—Fine airy rooms, bath and gas, furnished, for gentlemen only; board if required; reference exchanged.

ELEGANTLY AND NEWLY FURnished rooms to rent, replete with every comfort, and first-class attendance. Private table if desired. No. 170 5th-av., corner of 22d-st.

NO. 161 (OLD NO.) LEXINGTON-AV., near 31st.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with or without board; a few unfurnished rooms to let.

FIFTH-AV., NO 297.—THE SECOND floor to let, with private table or without board. References required.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR and bedrooms to let in a private family. Also, an office suitable for a physician. Apply at 256 4th-av.

FIFTH-AV.,—NO. 297.—ENTIRE SECOND floor to let, with private table, or without board. References exchanged.

SPLENDID ROOMS, EN SUITE OR single, on second and third floors, with or without board. Apply at No. 100 East 23d-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND three or four single gentlemen can find pleasant rooms, with board, at No. 44 West 12th-st.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, without board, to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

PARLOR FLOOR TO LET, WITH board; references required. No. 52 Union-place, one door above 17th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, all modern improvements, to gentlemen only, without meals. Call at 108 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH first-class board, No. 4 Sands-st., two minutes from the ferry.

TO LET—AT NO. 59 WEST 15TH-ST., NICELY-furnished rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen; also, an entire parlor-floor, unfurnished.

EIGHTH-ST., NEAR BREVOORT HOUSE, first-class rooms, with board, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 20 West 16th-st.

NO. 13 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Union-square and 5th-av.—A furnished parlor and bedroom to rent, without board, to one gentleman.

ROOMS TO LET ON THE SECOND floor, with or without board, at No. 117 East 17th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—NO. 5 Garden-row, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen only, No. 325 West 11th-st.

DRY GOODS.

PARIS,
AU PETIT ST. THOMAS.
RUE DU BAC 27, 29, 31, 33, 35.
25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE.

This House, established upward of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed. In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found the most complete assortment of SILKS, FIRST NOVELTIES,
INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS.
WOOLENS, LACE, LINGERIE.
READY-MADE ARTICLES for LADIES.
FURS, CLOAKS, MANTLES, FURS.
COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS, ARTICLES OF FURNITURE,
WEDDING OUTFITS.
ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICE.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Opposite Arnold's new store.

ELGER'S old established trimming, small ware and fancy goods store. New goods at low prices; children's Hosiery, Gloves and Undergarments; Children's Kids, 50 cents; Ladies', $1.
NOS. 880 AND 882 BROADWAY.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, for supplying the Signal Service of the Army with the following articles, viz.:

Twenty-five (25) HAND TELESCOPES, with straps and caps complete.

Sixty-five (65) MARINE GLASSES, (Binocular,) with cases and straps complete.

The whole to be delivered on or before the 1st of July next.

The telescopes must be of not less than thirty-three (33,) and the marine glasses of not less than fifty (50) magnifying powers, and both of defining power and make similar and equal to the models in this office.

Envelopes to be indorsed "Proposals," and addressed to the undersigned.

Further particulars and requirements made known on application to this office.

The time for the reception of the above-mentioned proposals is extended to MONDAY, the 10th day of May next, at 12 M., and the time for furnishing the supplies to the 10th day of July next.

By order of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

L. B. NORTON,
Brevet Major U. S. A.,
Property and Disbursing Officer.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the person offering the same and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office (Rotunda Park) until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, May 8, 1869, for the construction of stone-block pavements in the following streets, viz.:

SPECIFICATION 1.—In 58th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SPECIFICATION 2.—In Avenue A, between Houston and 14th sts.

SPECIFICATION 3.—In 54th-st., between 2d-av. and East River.

SPECIFICATION 4.—In 9th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

SPECIFICATION 5.—In 44th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

SPECIFICATION 6.—In 53th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SPECIFICATION 7.—In 26th-st., between 6th and 8th avs.

SPECIFICATION 8.—In 20th-st., between 6th and 10th avs.

SPECIFICATION 9.—In Thomas-st., between Church and Hudson sts.

SPECIFICATION 10.—In 70th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

SPECIFICATION 11.—In 60th-st., between Lexington and 5th avs.

SPECIFICATION 12.—In 17th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

SPECIFICATION 13.—In 18th-st., between 6th and 8th avs.

Plans of these works may be seen, and specifications and forms for the bids obtained, on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEORGE S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1869.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.....POCHMAN.....SATURDAY, May 1
LAFAYETTE.....DONEAU.....SATURDAY, May 15
ST. LAURENT.....COMBES.....SATURDAY, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS.....DERMONT.....SATURDAY, June 12

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $80.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $85.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, 1st May, at 10 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SIBERIA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 5
SCOTIA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 12
CHINA.....SATURDAY.....May 15
CUBA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 19
AUSTRALASIAN.....WEDNESDAY.....May 26
RUSSIA.....WEDNESDAY.....June 2

Passage payable in gold.
Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$80
Cabin to Paris.....$145

No steerage passengers carried.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

IOWA.....May 1 | INDIA.....May 22
COLUMBIA.....May 8 | DORIAN.....May 26
CALEDONIA.....May 12 | CAMBRIA.....May 29
EUROPA.....May 15 | BRITANNIA.....June 5

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY hereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from Europe, $27.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, May 1, 10 A. M.
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....
(via Halifax).....Tuesday, May 4, 12 M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, May 8, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, May 15, 9 A.M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$35
To London.....105 | To London.....40
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD. | STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....45 | St. John's N. F., by Branch Steamer.....30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PALMYRA.....May 6 | MARATHON.....May 20
HIBERNIA.....May 13 | ALPHA.....May 27

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at owest rates.

For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 45 North River, WEDNESDAY.

IDAHO, (new,) 3,000 tons.....May 5, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA. 2,965 tons.....May 12, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA. 3,125 tons.....May 19, at 12 M.
COLORADO. 3,016 tons.....May 26, at 1 P. M.
NEBRASKA. 2,966 tons.....June 2, at 12 M.

CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold).....$80.
STEERAGE.....(Currency).....$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.
CITY OF LIMERICK.
CITY OF DUBLIN.
And monthly thereafter during the season.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

From New-York. | From Antwerp.
Cabin.....$100, Currency | Cabin.....$80, Gold
Steerage.....35, Currency | Steerage.....25, Gold

For further information apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
LOUISIANA, THOMAS, SATURDAY, May 1, at 9 A. M.
DENMARK, CATO, WEDNESDAY May 5, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $27, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Cabin.

Outside. $275 | Inside. $255 | Second Cabin. $150 | Steerage. $75

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MAY 1.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAFFAGE.

Steamer leaving May 11 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco June 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, April 30. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply to Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, July 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA. Capt. E. VAN SICE.....May 6
EAGLE. Capt. R. GRIFFIN.....May 13
MORRO CASTLE. Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau.)
For freight or passage apply to.....May 20
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA. SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DRAKEN.....May 8
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS.....May 29
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, THURSDAY, May 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage, apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer
ALABAMA, Captain LUDENBURGER,
On SATURDAY, May 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. In now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.

For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent.
No. 177 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA,
Carrying the United States Mails.
The well-known side-wheel steamship
ROBERT E. LEE,
J. B. BAKER, Commander,
is now receiving freight, and will leave Pier No. 36 North River on
SATURDAY, May 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.

No Havana freight received on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
CORTES.....NELSON.....Saturday, May 1
MARIPOSA.....KEMBLE.....Saturday, May 8.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
E. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 36 West-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
Three times a week.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
The steamships,
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, May 1, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
LAFAYETTE, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, May 1, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, May 1, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, May 4, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, THURSDAY, May 6, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
E. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 83 West-st.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, May 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail May 12.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States District Clerk's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, sued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 363 Broadway

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE BRISTOL AND FALL RIVER LINES.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

BRISTOL, Captain BRAYTON. | PROVIDENCE, Captain SIMMONS.
MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS. | TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Will leave Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray-st., DAILY, at 5 P. M.

A NEW AND CONVENIENT FEATURE OF THIS LINE IS RUNNING A BOAT ON SUNDAY AT SAME HOUR.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all northern and eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board and take 7:45 A. M. train and arrive in Boston at early business hours. JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.
M. R. SIMONS,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Superintendent.
General Passenger Agent, Pier 28 North River.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 5 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Low fare and cheap traveling on the fastest evening steamers connecting the West and North with New-York; only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail, and 75 cents cheaper than any other line. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT will leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central and Albany and Susquehanna Railroad for the West, and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad for the North. Returning, leave Troy and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of the evening train. Through tickets sold, and baggage checked to all points. Sundays, fare $2.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, unsurpassed for speed and comfort. Also, Dudley's Grove, Al

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

The Murder of Dr. Benjamin Ayer, of Jefferson County, by a Negro named Wilson—The Evidence—Robbery the Motive of the Homicide—Attempt to Ascribe the Killing to Political Causes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, April 24, 1869.

There has been a good deal of excitement since it was made known that Dr. BENJAMIN AYER, member of the Georgia Legislature from Jefferson County, had been found murdered near Louisville, the county town. At first, from the way in which it was announced, it was supposed that AYER had been murdered on account of his Radical politics. But subsequent inquiry has made it perfectly clear that he was killed and robbed by a negro named WILSON, in whose possession his money, pocket-book and pistol were found.

The evidence proves that AYER reached Louisville at 7 o'clock in the evening of Friday or Saturday of last week; that he went to several negro cabins to look for board and lodging, which were refused him; that he sent to purchase some "cheese and crackers" for his supper, and in getting the money to pay for them, allowed a "considerable roll of money" to be seen. He remained among negroes exclusively, and in negro houses, and at 9 o'clock on the same evening was found dead on the roadside by a negro named AUSTIN. Several negroes testified at the inquest. One named WILSON betrayed some confusion in his manner and mode of giving his evidence, and he was arrested on suspicion, and AYER's pocket-book and $285 found on him; and on his brother and a negro girl with whom WILSON was intimate $120 more of the money were found. He was not seen in company with or talking to any white man from the time he came to Louisville until he was found dead. He was killed by a blow from a heavy club or stick, which fractured his skull. No doubt is entertained but that WILSON committed the murder. The possession of the pocket book and money renders all doubt of his guilt impossible. AYER was old and feeble, and fell an easy prey to the assassin to whom he had foolishly displayed his money, which he had drawn but a short time before at Atlanta, as pay for his services as a member of the Legislature.

From all I can learn from persons acquainted with AYER, and the citizens of Jefferson County, he was a man of a very low order, bad habits and bad character, shunned by almost everybody on account of his low associations and immorality, but not more odious than that class of persons usually are in any respectable community. There was no ill feeling against him on acc unt of his politics. Not five white men in Jefferson County knew of his return, and, if they had all known of it, not one had the least wish to harm an infirm old man, whose sands of life had almost run out.

I have taken pains to inform myself about this murder, in order that I might be able to communicate the facts as they are, and not as this or that political party may desire to color them; and I desire particularly to defeat the attempt, which is being made, (I hope RICHARD GRANT WHITE will forgive me—*vide* "Words and Their Uses,") to attribute this murder to political causes.

In the first place it was telegraphed that "Hon. BENJAMIN AYER, Republican Member of the Legislature," was found murdered; then it was made to appear that the Democrats of Jefferson County were very much "down on" AYER. Then that AYER was afraid of returning to Jefferson; and that several parties had heard several other parties say that "the old scalawag ought to be killed;" and then—in conclusion, that the rebels and Kukluxes murdered AYER because he was "a loyal Union man." He was killed for $405 in greenbacks which he had in his possession, and foolishly showed to the negro inmates of a colored boarding-house. Only this and nothing more, and the attempt to make it a proof of the insecurity of life and property in Georgia on account of political opinions, is as false as it is wicked.

No effort will be spared to sift the whole matter to the bottom, and the guilty parties will assuredly be brought to justice and punishment. The people are aroused and determined to find out and make known the truth, and many who exred very little for AYER in life, are now very active in discovering those who caused his death.

There is happily no truth in the report which prevailed this week that the Attorney-General, FARROW, had killed Dr. BARD. There was no collision of arms. They did not even meet in the streets, and those who pretend to know say that Dr. BARD's disavowal that he meant FURROW when he alluded to monsters in human shape has proved satisfactory to the bloodthirsty law officer of the State.

Every man, woman and child is planting cotton at this moment. The weather is warm and almost sultry, and a thunder-storm cannot be very far off. Corn is up in all this region, but does not look strong and healthy. Garden vegetables are backward, and fruits—except apples and pears—are all destroyed. But everybody expects to get even on cotton. Each man thinks that he is going to make two bales to the acre, and that if any one gets 30c. per pound for it, he is to be the lucky individual. The traveler as he goes along can smell the planting from afar. He may not, like the war-horse, cry "Ha, ha!" but he will be very likely to sneeze, for the atmosphere is laden with every ammoniacal stench which chemistry can invent. Most of the fertilizer agents have refused further orders from inability to supply the demand, and the railroads are still choked up with every imaginable compound with a Latin or Greek name, guaranteed to make cotton increase, multiply and replenish the pockets of the planters. Those who have lands on rivers and creeks whereon a power-mill can by any stretch of imagination be erected, are looking anxiously for the coming of Senator SPRAGUE, who, it is believed, intends to purchase a vast number of horses' power, and each owner of water privileges thinks he is the man who is to be made rich at the expense of the Yankee calico printer. In order to be thoroughly acceptable to him when he comes, ardent vendors have studied his speeches, and are prepared to *abonder dans le sens* of the gallant Senator of Washington politics. CHANDLER's resolution of the readiness of the United States to treat with Great Britain for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims "on the basis of the surrender of the British Provinces in North America," is the topic of the hour. Preposterous as the idea is, it is not new with CHANDLER. A more illustrious and a better man originated it, and among all the many wild vagaries of the respected philosopher, none is deemed wilder than that which proposes to Great Britain to cede territory.

A great deal is said of the Southern expeditions to assist the "Cuban patriots." I don't know of a single man who dreams of going. A few wharf rats in the seaport towns may be hired to go, but among the people not a dozen care a straw whether DULCE or CESPEDES whips. If there is any sympathy for either side it is for DULCE and Spain. Depend on it, the Southern people, like the wise Irishman, have "quit making revolutions and taken to planting potatoes."

QUONDAM.

The Championship Pigeon Match for $2,000.

The match between JOHN TAYLOR, of Jersey City, and EDWARD TINKER, of Providence, R. I., for $2,000 and the championship, which had been prevented coming off at DUBOIS' track on Eighth-avenue in this City, on Wednesday, by the interference of Mr. BERGH and Superintendent KENNEDY, came off without interruption on the Secaucus Course, New-Jersey, yesterday afternoon. It was generally thought that the stormy weather would prevent the contest coming off, but both parties being on the ground, and anxious to shoot, and the weather clearing off about 2 o'clock P. M., the match was commenced. Mr. JAS. WARD, of Toronto, C. W., who shoots a match with IRA PAYNE on the same ground to-day, was mutually agreed upon as referee. There was a numerous muster of Rhode Islanders on the ground, who had come on purpose to back their representative; but their sanguine confidence in him frightened the friends of the Jersey Knight of the Trigger, and after investing a few hundred dollars at even, the Taylor party refused to bet any more. Owing to this cause, the backers of the Rhode Islander did not lose near so much money as they were willing to do on the match. TAYLOR took the lead from the start; was six birds ahead when half the number (50) had been shot, but falling off, TINKER tied him on the 75th bird. TAYLOR again went in advance, the two birds ahead on the 80th, one on the 85th, and finally won the match by two birds, killing 87 out of 100, to TINKER's 83 out of the same number.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

Third Day's Proceedings—The Score.

Despite the uninviting aspect of the weather, the attendance at the tournament yesterday afternoon was excellent. Day by day, as the number of games remaining to be played is lessened, the audiences grow larger. The players yesterday were the erratic RUDOLPHE and the cool, calculating DANIELS. Against so formidable an antagonist as RUDOLPHE, who counts confidently upon bearing off the beautiful champion cue, it was not expected that DANIELS would win; and the result of the contest was an emphatic indorsement of the popular judgment. For the first five hundred points the players ran along evenly; but afterward RUDOLPHE forged ahead, and, helped by such telling runs as 102 and 189, won by 469. In the last third of the contest he played with great confidence, and made some shots that, had he not had the game in his hands, would have been regarded as remarkable, and which, as it was, were extremely difficult and worthy the applause bestowed upon them. There was but little speculation as to the result, the bulk of the wagers being as to the winner's average, which had been variously marked from 18 to 25. It was within one point of 20½. The score shows the steadiness of the winner's play:

RUDOLPHE—0, 6, 8, 3, 6, 3, 3, 15, 15, 6, 12, 33, 27, 3, 42, 3, 27, 9, 9, 6, 3, 3, 6, 6, 27, 80, 45, 6, 3, 3, 6, 72, 12, 0, 6, 0, 42, 12, 51, 159, 53, 6, 24, 54, 15, 102, 3, 9, 3, 27, 39, 6, 15, 3, 3, 63, 3, 6, 3. Total, 1,200. Average, 20½.

DANIELS—12, 0, 36, 6, 6, 4, 0, 6, 33, 3, 36, 9, 3, 21, 15, 9, 3, 0, 0, 1, 24, 21, 15, 6, 0, 0, 36, 3, 111, 6, 45, 6, 3, 39, 27, 0, 3, 0, 27, 0, 12, 3, 6, 3, 6, 0, 9, 0, 12, 0, 3, 0, 0, 30, 12, 45. Total, 711. Average, 19¾.

Safety plays—Rudolphe, 12; Daniels, 7. Pockets off count—Rudolphe, 2; Daniels, 2. Kissed out of count—Rudolphe, 0; Daniels, 0. Strung all the balls—Rudolphe, 8 times; Daniels, 1. Banks—Rudolphe, 1; Daniels, 11. Best runs—Rudolphe, 189 and 102; Daniels, 111 and 60. Time—three hours. Referee—Gershom B. Hubbell, of Hartford.

Those New-York favorites, DEERY and GOLDTHWAIT, who in the past seven years have so often crossed cues, were the contestants at night, the audience being far the largest of the week. Although GOLDTHWAIT had almost invariably defeated DEERY, the latter last night was the choice at odds, from the fact of his having on Tuesday made a run of 353, and an average of 24. Contrary to expectation, which was that the contest would be short and spiritless from start to finish, the playing was rather tame during the first 300 points, in the making of which twenty-five innings were exhausted. When the relative situations were—GOLDTHWAIT, 470, DEERY, 480, the latter ran 168. In the forty-fifth inning GOLDTHWAIT ran 121, advancing him to 659, as against 651. Runs of 75, 87, 57, 80 and 76 by DEERY, completely changed the complexion of affairs, and made that player winner by 288.

DEERY—6, 0, 6, 27, 0, 6, 0, 42, 6, 15, 9, 0, 1, 60, 9, 0, 6, 45, 0, 3, 6, 0, 39, 18, 12, 18, 25, 54, 3, 12, 18, 15, 0, 1, 21, 0, 3, 168, 0, 0, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 57, 90, 12, 3, 9, 6, 6, 1, 3, 18, 18, 18, 75, 6, 6, 1, 0, 87, 1, 3, 76, 0, 3, 50. Total, 1,200. Average, 17 4-5.

GOLDTHWAIT—9, 12, 3, 3, 0, 6, 0, 33, 9, 3, 6, 9, 3, 3, 18, 15, 6, 66, 12, 6, 3, 6, 4, 48, 3, 0, 6, 3, 6, 6, 24, 0, 0, 9, 18, 57, 12, 3, 3, 9, 39, 21, 121, 30, 45, 3, 6, 24, 0, 0, 42, 6, 15, 42, 18, 3, 0, 3, 0, 0, 3, 6, 0, 3, 0, 0. Total, 912. Average, 13¼.

Safety plays—Goldthwait, 14; Deery, 4. Pockets off count—Goldthwait, 4; Deery, 2. Kissed out of count—Goldthwait, 0; Deery, 1. Strung all the balls—Goldthwait, 7; Deery, 1. Time—Three hours. Referee—Philip Tieman.

This afternoon Messrs. RHINES and SNYDER, and in the evening Messrs. FOSTER and DANIELS will play.

The Hoboken Malpractice Case—Commitment of Drs. Blanck and Voelker.

The inquest on the body of the young woman, ELLEN CARLOCK, whose death was supposed to be the result of malpractice, (an account of which was given yesterday,) was held before Coroner WHITE yesterday afternoon and evening. Drs. BLANCK and VOELKER, who were arrested in New-York late on Wednesday night, were present, as was also LOUIS KEISWEATHER, the lover of the young woman.

A number of medical witnesses were examined, and their evidence was of a somewhat conflicting character:

Dr. Elder testified as follows: I made a *post-mortem* on the body of Ellen Carlock, the deceased, assisted by Dr. Kudlick; the breasts were moderately large; body much emaciated, legs dropsical; the lungs were in a diseased condition; heart double the natural size, soft, yielding and unhealthy; liver, kidneys and spleen not sound; uterus in a tolerably healthy condition; in my opinion, death was the result of the diseased heart, lungs and kidneys, and not from any attempt to procure an abortion; there were no evidences that abortion had been procured.

Dr. Kudlick being called, corroborated the evidence given by Dr. Elder, and added that if abortion had been produced six weeks ago he thought they could have discovered indications.

Coroner WHITE here stated that the evidence was closed, and it was for the jury to say whether an abortion had been produced or not, and if so, by whom and when and where.

The jury then retired at 8:20 o'clock, and after being out nearly an hour returned with the following verdict:

"That said ELLEN CARLOCK came to her death on the 28th day of April, 1869; that she died of abortion produced on her by the hands of Dr. GEORGE BLANCK and Dr. ANTHONY VOELKER, and that LOUIS KEISWEATHER is guilty of being accessory to the act."

The verdict was received with great surprise and emotion by the prisoners.

Mr. HOFFMAN moved that his clients, Drs. BLANCK and VOELKER, be admitted to bail. He said that they were prepared to give abundant security for their appearance before the Grand Jury.

Coroner WHITE said that he could not accept bail, and the prisoners were, therefore, committed to the county jail.

Secretary Boutwell in Wall-street.

Considerable excitement was created in Wall-street yesterday by the appearance there of the Secretary of the Treasury, BOUTWELL. The Secretary first paid a visit to the Sub-Treasury, where the bids for the purchase of gold were opened and awarded in his presence; and after some conversation with a member of one of our most prominent banking firms, Mr. BOUTWELL visited the Stock Exchange, where he was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and after being presented to the leading members, was conducted to the President's rostrum. As soon as the cheers which his arrival had drawn forth had subsided, Mr. BOUTWELL said that in accepting the high and onerous position offered him by the President of the United States he had done so with some misgivings, but that he had determined to faithfully collect the revenues due the Government, and apply them to the working expenses thereof, and the surplus, if any, to the reduction of the national debt. Furthermore, that he should institute economy in the Department, and all its operations should be open to public scrutiny. He closed by saying that he should endeavor to administer the finances without in any way embarrassing the business of the country.

Mr. BOUTWELL's remarks were well received, and had a buoyant effect on the market generally, particularly on Government bonds. His speech was generally understood to mean that the Sinking Fund act of 1862 would be put in force.

Concert at St. Patrick's.

A fine concert was given last night upon the new organ of St. Patrick's Cathedral, lately manufactured by HENRY ERBEN, at a cost of $15,000. A full description of the instrument was given in the TIMES of yesterday. The performers were leading organists of this City and Brooklyn. GUSTAVUS SCHMIDT, organist of the Cathedral, performed the overture to "Nebuchadnezzar," A. H. MESSITER, that to "Samson," GEORGE W. MORGAN gave an organ fugue in E-flat, HENRY EYRE BROWNE the overture to "Masaniello," SAMUEL P. WARREN, "Variations on a Theme of Thiele," A. G. CASWELL, a March of Count GOUNOD, Dr. CLARE W. BEAMES, an overture styled "Poet and Peasant," and J. M. LORENTZ, Jr., the overture to "Fra Diavola." The same gentlemen, subsequently, gave other performances, much to the gratification of a very large audience. The organ was much approved of, both by the performers and their hearers.

Brooklyn Yacht Club.

The Club have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Commodore, George W. Kidd; Vice-Commodore, Robert Dillon; President, Edwin Underhill; Secretary, William T. Lee; Treasurer, Chauncy M. Felt; Assistant Secretary, G. Clement Wood; Measurer, John M. Sawyer; Trustees—John Jones, William H. Pegg, L. L. Laidlaw, R. M. Whiting, George W. Kidd, Thomas Fry, G. L. Haight; Committee on Membership—Chauncy M. Felt, G. Clement Wood, Samuel Longman; Regatta Committee—G. L. Haight, William H. Pegg, John Jones, J. M. Sawyer, E. Hillyer. It has been decided that the regatta shall take place on the 24th of June, and that the same course shall be sailed as last year, and that in connection with it is a union regatta, under their auspices, shall be held, to be open to all yachts of recognized clubs. A subscription list has been opened to obtain sums necessary for the purchase of prizes. The fleet now numbers forty yachts, of which seven are schooners.

A Rhinoceros Hunt in Putnam County.

There has been quite a wild animal excitement at Carmel, Putnam County. The rhinoceros of VAN AMBURGH's menagerie escaped, and seeing Peach Pond, concluded to try a bath. The animal cost about $20,000, and the keepers were aghast at the prospect of losing that sum in the person of the huge and intractable beast. The dog "Jack," of the menagerie, was sent into the water after the monster. The rhinoceros immediately disappeared under the water and remained some time, but finally came up some distance off. The dog immediately made for him and he for the dog. The dog dodged and got the rhinoceros by the ear. A sharp wrangle ensued, the rhinoceros bellowing like a bull calf. For many minutes the combat raged furiously, till finally the huge beast neared the shore, where he was seized with ropes and led back to his cage.

Episcopal City Mission.

The Episcopal City Mission met last evening in the chapel of Calvary Church, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to hear the annual report. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET presided. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The annual report presented by Dr. PETERS was referred to a Committee of Direction, for revision and publication. An Executive Committee of six were appointed to superintend the working of the Society. The officers were all re-elected, as follows:

President—Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D. Vice-Presidents—Rev. H. E. Montgomery, D. D., Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, D. D., Thomas W. Ogden, Frederick S. Winston. Secretary—Albert McNulty, Jr. Treasurer—Robert S. Holt.

Concerts on the Boston Boats.

Hereafter a grand concert will be given every evening by Dodworth's brass, string and reed bands, on the Boston boats *Bristol* and *Providence*, which leave Pier No. 28 North River daily at 5 P. M. The brass band will play during the passage of the steamers up the stream, and in the evening a grand promenade concert will be given by the string and reed bands. It has been decided to run the boats every evening, including Sundays.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The mass meeting of the friends of Cuba, which was to have taken place last evening, in the hall of the Cooper Institute, has been postponed until further notice.

The body of an unknown man was picked up yesterday in the East River, near the foot of Sixty-first-street, and removed to the Morgue for inquest and identification.

Coroner KEENAN was notified yesterday of the sudden death of WINIFRED TOOLE, aged 54, at No. 281 Mott-street.

MARY BISHOP, a nurse in the Ward Island Hospital, attempted suicide yesterday, while intoxicated, by jumping into the East River at the foot of Nineteenth-street. She was rescued, however, by Officer HARTY, of the Eighteenth Precinct.

General FRANCIS C. BARLOW, the newly-appointed United States Marshal for the Southern District of New-York, was sworn in yesterday. General BARLOW has appointed WM. H. THOMPSON, who has been in charge of the office under Mr. MURRAY, Deputy Marshal. The other officials of the Marshal's office are to hold their places temporarily.

PATRICK H. JONES, appointed Postmaster of this City, vice JAMES KELLY, appeared before Judge BLATCHFORD yesterday, filed his bond and was sworn in. His sureties are JAMES B. TAYLOR for $800,000, HORACE GREELEY for $100,000, and SAMUEL SINCLAIR for $100,000.

St. Paul's Reformed Dutch Church having purchased the property lately occupied by the Third Unitarian Society, in Fortieth-street, Reservoir-square, will commence their services there next Sunday morning. The first service there will be dedicatory, in which the pastor, Rev. Dr. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, will be assisted by several eminent clergymen of the denomination.

Captain HARTT, with the police steamer *Metropolitan*, boarded the ship *Liverpool*, lying at anchor in the Bay, bound for London, and arrested JOHN DOYLE, a seaman, for mutiny, having struck WM. WALLACE, third mate, with a marlinespike, inflicting serious injury on the head.

His Excellency JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Pennsylvania, is now at the St. Nicholas Hotel, having arrived to fulfill his duties as President of the Union League of America, which body meets in this City to-day.

Brooklyn.

During the past year there have been disposed of in the Third District Court, Justice RILEY presiding, 2,288 cases. Of these there were for murder 1, burglary 14, grand larceny 20, habitual drunkards 34, intoxication 1,185.

Rev. Dr. DURYEA had his tin wedding the other evening in the lecture-room of his church. He related his experience during the ten years of wedded life, paid a lofty tribute to the wifely qualities of Mrs. DURYEA, and advised the young men of his church to get married as speedily as possible.

The funeral of the late HENRY MCCLOSKEY took place yesterday at the Church of St. Joseph, in Pacific-street, near Vanderbilt-avenue. A solemn requiem mass was celebrated by Father CORCORAN, assisted by other clergymen, and Father KEEGAN, of the Church of the Assumption, delivered an eloquent eulogy on the character of deceased. Among the mourners were Mr. HENRY ANDERSON of the *Eagle*; Mr. JNO. NORTH and Mr. THOMAS KINSELLA, two gentlemen who had been coworkers with Mr. MCCLOSKEY on that journal, and a host of other well-known citizens. The funeral was a grand tribute to the genius and character of the departed journalist.

The Nassau Water Department in 1860 paid over to the City Treasurer for regular water rates, extra rates, &c., the sum of $256,400 49. In 1868 it paid over the sum of $617,996 32. The water rates for 1869 will fall due to-morrow. The whole month of May will be given for the payment of bills. If not paid during that time, one per cent. per month will be added to the regular rates.

ELLEN SULLIVAN, three years old, while playing about a bonfire on Wednesday afternoon, sustained injuries by burning which resulted in her death at the residence of her friends, corner of Bowne and Richards streets, yesterday morning about 3 o'clock.

Col. JULIUS W. ADAMS, the projector of the system of sewerage under which the Sewer Board has acted, yesterday received his appointment as Chief Engineer of the new Water Board.

Two Irishmen, apparently laboring men, giving their names as JAMES MCCORMICK and BENJAMIN PRYOR, were arrested at Union Hill last evening charged with passing United States counterfeit fractional currency upon four parties at that place. The prisoners were brought before United States Commissioner HOFFMAN, at Hoboken, who committed them to await examination.

The body of an infant, about 8 months old, in an advanced stage of decomposition, was found washed ashore at the trestle-work in Hoboken yesterday. Coroner WHITE held an inquest last evening, when the jury rendered a verdict that the unknown infant came to its death from unknown cause.

During the month of March the gross receipts of the undermentioned ferry and railroad companies have been as follows: Jersey City Ferry, $32,147; Hoboken Ferry, $27,662; Weehawken Ferry, $2,695; North Hudson (horse) Car Company, $13,670; Jersey City and Hoboken (horse) Car Company, $2,076; Jersey City and Bergen Point Horse Car Company, $13,330; New-Jersey Railroad Company, $134,062; Northern Railroad Company, $12,823.

By the burning of LYNN's sash and blind factory in Elizabeth on Wednesday evening, Mr. A. T. LYNN has lost $8,000 worth; insured in St. Nicholas Company, New-York City, for $500; Commonwealth, New-York, $1,000; Williamsburg City Insurance, $1,500. Mr. J. C. LYNN, owner of the building, lost $5,000; workmen, $1,000 worth of tools; DAVID MULFORD, for lumber, $600, and Mr. GRAHAM, owner of the carpenter shop, $1,500; insured for $500.

CHARLES FRIST, a German jeweler, residing at No. 43 Bruen-street, Newark, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself. Mr. FRIST was first discovered about 5 in the morning, dead. His body was hanging from a door-knob, his toes resting on the side of the hallway. He first tried to hang himself with one of his suspenders but that broke, and he next made use of a coil of wire, of which he fastened one end to the door-knob, twisted the other round his neck, and lay back until strangulation was completed.

The body found on Wednesday on the west bank of the Passaic, Newark, has been identified by Mr. JACOB BONNER, of Walnut-street, as that of his son who was partially deranged.

New-Jersey.

A man named MICHAEL BARRY was arrested at Communipaw last evening by Detective Officers KILCAULEY and MORRIS, on a charge of disorderly conduct. BARRI was drunk at the time, and created a disturbance by his disorderly conduct and smashing some of the windows of a Central Railroad car. He was held for examination.

BENJAMIN J. COLES, of Little Falls, a Sunday-School teacher, has been on trial for the past few days at the Passaic County Court on the charge of having outraged a Sunday-School scholar named MARGUERITE A. ROSE. Both parties are respectably connected. The case was given to the jury last evening, but they had not returned their verdict up to the rising of the Court.

The annual ordination of the Diocese of Long Island will be held in Grace Church, on the Heights, on Wednesday of Whitsunweek, May 19. The sermon will be preached by Rev. CHAS. H. HALL, D. D., rector of Holy Trinity.

Hon. WM. PARSONS delivered a lecture on "Curran and the Orators and Wits of the Irish Bar," at Masonic Hall, Williamsburg, last evening, in presence of an appreciative and enthusiastic audience. The proceeds were for the benefit of the new Catholic Church at Hunter's Point.

The store of ARMSTRONG & ANSON, hardware dealers, No. 38 Hamilton-avenue, was entered by burglars at an early hour yesterday morning and robbed of property of the value of $100. ALBERT DICKERSON was subsequently arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the transaction, and held to await examination.

Detective FROST yesterday arrested ANNIE LOGAN, on the charge of stealing a silk sacque of the value of $30, from CHARLES BARKER, No. 26 Elm-place. She was taken before Justice BUCKLEY, and held for examination.

It was observed by the gentlemen who went out West on the bridge-inspecting tour that Brooklyn is the worst paved city they have seen. Two members of the Water and Sewerage Board were in the party, Messrs. KINSELLA and FOWLER.

RICHARD THUM, who sustained severe injuries while employed in the Navy-yard during the month of March, died at his residence, No. 20 South Second-street, on Wednesday evening.

The property owners in several parts of Brooklyn have appeared before the Water and Sewerage Board asking for the laying of Nicolson pavement in their respective localities.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, April 29—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93¾ for money, 93¾@93¾ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 80½. Stocks quiet; Erie, 21½; Illinois, 96¾.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, April 29—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens a shade firmer, but not quotably higher. Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn is declining.

HAVRE, Thursday, April 29.

COTTON—The market closed quiet, both on the spot and afloat.

LONDON, Thursday, April 29—1 P. M.

Consols 93¾ for both money and the account. Stocks steady; Erie, 21¾; Illinois, 96¾. Great Western, 23½.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, April 29—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market is quiet and steady. The sales of the day are now estimated at 10,000 bales.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 42s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

HAVRE, Thursday, April 29.

COTTON—The market opens quiet and steady.

LONDON, Thursday, April 29—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 93¾ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds are dull at 80¾. Stocks steady; Erie, 21¾; Illinois, 96¾.

PARIS, Thursday, April 29.

The Bourse is firm; Rentes, 71f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, April 29—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 70s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Thursday, April 29.

Turpentine, 30s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Thursday, April 29.

Petroleum, 23½f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Thursday, April 29.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England shows that the amount of bullion in vault has decreased £49,000 since last week.

PARIS, Thursday, April 29.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 2,500,000f. since last week.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, April 29—Evening.

United States Five-twenty Bonds close at 87¼@87¾ for the old issue.

HAVANA, Thursday, April 29.

The SUGAR market is buoyant; sales were made to-day on the basis of 8¾@9 reals ₱ arroba for No. 12, D. S. EXCHANGE—On London, 12¾@13¾ ₱ cent. premium; on Paris, par; on United States, 60 days' sight, in gold, 19½ ₱ cent. premium; in currency, 24½@23¾ ₱ cent. discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Thursday, April 29.

EXCHANGE on New-York scarce and unchanged. FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras $5@$6 25. WHEAT active and firm; No. 1, $1 17¾@$1 18; No. 2, $1 11. CORN dull; No. 1, 58¾c.; No. 2, 56c.; New, 51c. OATS quiet and weaker at 37½c.@37¾c. RYE dull; No. 1, $1 12. BARLEY dull; No. 2, $1 55@$1 60. WHISKY nominal. Mess PORK nominal. LARD quiet at 17¼c. Sugar-pickled HAMS quiet at 15c.@15½c. Short-rib MIDDLES, loose, 15c. Rejected SHOULDERS, loose, 10c. Live HOGS dull; Common, $6 75; Fair to Medium, $6@$6 40; Good to Choice, $6 50@$6 95. CATTLE active and steady; Common to Choice Shipping Beeves, $5@$7; Rejected, $3@$4 50.

RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 51,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Rye, 5,500 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—9,500 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn, 7,500 bushels Oats, 4,500 bushels Rye.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, April 29.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON quiet; Middlings, 26¼c.; Good Ordinary, 25c. HEMP dull; Undressed, 20c.@24c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT active; Fair to strictly Prime Fall Red, $1 35@$1 45; Low Choice to Fancy Fall Red, $1 65@$2; Spring firm; buyers standing off; small business; Choice, $1 09@$1 09. CORN dull at 50c.@54c. in bulk, and 60c.@64c. in sacks. OATS firmer at 42c.@45c. BARLEY quiet; Iowa Spring, $1 70@$1 80; RYE firm at $1 24@$1 26. WHISKY dull at 87c. PROVISIONS very dull. Mess PORK—Small business doing at $31@$31 50. Bulk MEATS—Nothing doing. BACON—Shoulders, loose, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. LARD dull; Choice nominal at 17¼c.@17½c. CATTLE unchanged. Live HOGS quiet at $7@$9 50. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Barley, 1,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, Thursday, April 29.

FLOUR in moderate demand; sales 1,200 bbls. at $6 50@$6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7@$7 25 for Amber Winter; $8@$8 25 for White; $9@$9 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 39@$1 40; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 23; White Canada, $1 40@$1 50. CORN scarce; New Mixed Western offered, to arrive, at 70c. OATS dull at 70c. for Western. BARLEY held at $1 80@$1 85 for Canadian. RYE held at $1 25, free. PEAS held at $1 20. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $23@$25; Shipstuffs, $23@$27; Middlings, $28@$32 ₱ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 98c.; to New-York, 85c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—11,300 bushels Rye, 597,000 feet Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 29.

COTTON stiffer; Middlings, 28c.@28¼c.; sales 2,550 bales; receipts, 1,458 bales; exports, 27 bales. GOLD, 134¾. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 145¾; New-York sight, ¼ premium. SUGAR nominal; common, 10c.@11c.; prime, 13½c. MOLASSES dull and unchanged. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5 62; Double Extra, $5 75@$6. CORN lower; White, 75c.@76c.; Yellow, 76c. OATS firmer at 70c.@71c. HAY firmer; Prime, $30. PORK dull at $31 75@32. BACON dull at 13¾c. 17½c. for Shoulders and Sides. LARD dull; Tierce, 18½c.@19c.; Keg, 19½c.@21c. WHISKY firm at 90c.@95c. COFFEE quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, April 29.

FLOUR in fair demand and unchanged. WHEAT irregular; $1 36 asked for No. 1 Winter; $1 45 for No. 1. CORN dull and in light demand; car, 64c.; shelled, 65c. OATS steady at 47c. for No. 2; 46c.@47c. for No. 1 and Choice White. RYE steady at $1 20@$1 40. BARLEY dull with no demand. PORK dull at $30 50, unchanged. TOBACCO in good demand; sales 165 hhds. WHISKY, 90c. Mess PORK held at $31@$31 25. Bulk MEATS, 12¼c.@14½c. BACON, 13½c.@17c.; buyers and sellers apart. LARD offered at 15c. GOLD, 134¼.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 29.

COTTON very quiet; Middlings, 28¼c.@29c. FLOUR very dull and weak; Northwestern Extra Family, $6 50@$7. WHEAT in light demand; sales, 3,000 bushels Red at $1 67@$1 75; Amber unchanged. RYE $1 45. CORN very quiet; Yellow unchanged; Mixed Western, 83c.@85c. OATS firm; sales, 3,000 bushels Western at 77c. PETROLEUM unchanged. COFFEE quiet; Rio, 14½c.@17½c. gold; Laguayra, 17c.@17¼c. gold. SUGAR dull; Fair and Good Refining, 11¼c.@11¾c. WHISKY firm at 97c.@99c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 29.

COTTON steady and a shade better, but not quotably higher; Middling Upland, 28c. FLOUR active, and market favors buyers; sales 10,000 bbls. WHEAT steady; Prime to Choice Red at $1 90@$2. CORN firm; White, 78c.@80c.; Yellow, 84c. OATS firm at 73c.@76c. for Prime. RYE steady and unchanged. Mess PORK quiet; Rib Sides, 16c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.; Shoulders, 14¼c. HAMS, 20c.@21c. LARD firm at 19¼c. WHISKY firm and quiet at 92c.@93c., with some sales at 92c.

TOLEDO, Thursday, April 29.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT—Amber, $1 42; White Michigan, $1 46 for No. 2; Amber, $1 25; No. 3 Red, $1 20; No. 3 Spring, $1 10. CORN quiet; No. 1, 65½c.; No. 2, 62½c. OATS, 49c. for No. 1, 46c. for No. 2. RYE dull and nominal. BARLEY—Nothing doing. RECEIPTS—1,300 bbls. Flour, 2,800 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 1,800 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 2,200 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Thursday, April 29.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—Spring very dull; sales 2 car loads No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 35, 1,650 bushels Choice White Canada at $1 55, and 350 bushels do. at $1 54. CORN—New quiet; sales 10 car loads at 75c., on track; 1 car load Old at 80c., in store. OATS dull; held at 70c. for Western. RYE nominal at $1 30. BARLEY entirely nominal; no demand. SEEDS steady at $4 24@4 25 for Timothy, $4 25 for Medium Clover. HIGHWINES entirely nominal. PORK—$31 for Heavy Mess. LARD, 19c.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, April 29.

FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT quiet; No. 1, $1 15¼; No. 2, $1 09¼. OATS firm; No. 2, 37¼c. CORN in fair demand; New, 48c.@53c. RYE firm; No. 1, $1 14. BARLEY quiet at $1 20@$1 26. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, April 29.

TOBACCO steady; sales 217 hhds. at full prices. Mess PORK, $31 25@$31 50. LARD, 18½c. BACON—Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18¼c.@17c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.@17¾c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 12½c.; Sides, 18¼c.@18½c. FLOUR—Superfine, $5 50@$6. WHEAT, $1 40@$1 50. CORN, 86c.@88c. OATS, 68c.@70c. WHISKY, 91c. COTTON, 26¼c.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, April 29.

COTTON quiet and firm at 27¼c.; exports, 900 bales. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. CORN, 73c.@74c. OATS, 72c. Mess PORK, $32. LARD, 18½c.@20c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 14c.; Sides, 16c.@17¼c. Bulk MEATS dull; Shoulders, 12½c.; Sides, 18½c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, April 29.

COTTON steady and rather more active; sales 400 bales; Middlings, 27¼c.; receipts, 380 bales; exports, coastwise, 222 bales.

WILMINGTON,